21-1944

Negro Nurses' Home Okayed

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

The Federal Works Agency has approved a $400,000 project for construction of a new Negro nurses' home at Grady hospital, The Constitution learned last night. 6-10-44

Approval for funds to replace present inadequate Negro nursing facilities at Grady with new facilities came as the result of a conference in Washington between Alderman Ed A. Gilliam, chairman of city council's finance committee; Frank Wilson, Grady superintendent; Senators George and Russell, Congressman Ramspeck and FWA officials. Gilliam and Wilson will return home today.

The allocation of federal funds for a new home for white nurses was obtained several months ago, but Gilliam had asserted that the city's finances would not allow the provision of $160,000 demanded by federal agencies as a matching fund for construction of the Negro home. 6-10-44

The decision to grant federal funds will aid in relieving the existing emergency in the training of Negro nurses, Gilliam said before leaving for Washington.

HOUSING PROJECT WORK

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 8-26-44

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 29.—The county commissioners have voted to contribute work service equivalent to $5,000 to a proposed Negro housing development in that area known as "The Bottom." They also authorized the spending of approximately $631 for furniture and equipment for the waiting rooms of the administration building at the airport. The equipment will be purchased and available by August 1.

Bids Exceed Funds Available For Alexandria Negro Housing

Post – Washington, D.C. 7-26-44

Announcing that bids submitted by 13 contractors for construction of a new 166-unit Negro housing project in Alexandria were above the $716,000 in Federal funds available, John Y. Kerr, assistant director of the Alexandria Housing Authority, said yesterday that a review of the spcifications will be necessary before a contract can be awarded.

The housing authority will check to see if there is a contingency fund upon which it can draw and will also examine the possibility of cutting the cost through omitting any features of the development. Original plans for the two-story structures drawn by Joseph H. Saunders, jr., Alexandria architect, call for four, six and eight-unit sections of brick and cinder block for essential war workers. 7-26-44

In calling for estimates, the AHA as agent for the Federal Public Housing Agency under the National Housing Authority, asked for two base bids, with the main difference specified in rofing material. aBse bid No. 1 provides for a good grade slate roof, while No. 2 provides for a composition shingle roof. Estimates entered by the contractors ranged between the following highs and lows, all above the available funds.

Base bid No. 1: high, $975,600 submitted by Allan J. Saville, Ic.; low, $734,000 submitted by Tobias Heller; base bid No. 2: high, $966,-000 submitted by Saville, Inc.; low, $722,300 submitted by Yorktown Construction Co. 7-26-44

After the housin gauthority staff has reviewed the bids and completed informational documents to work out a satisfactory building plan, the commissioners, headed by John Barton Phillips, AHA chairman, will hold a meeting to make a recommendation to the FPHA on a contract.

$900,000 for Housing In Columbus Assured

Constitution—Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 24.—A $900,000 Negro housing project to replace a huddle of small frame buildings at the foot of fashionable Wynnton Hill was assured today under an order by U. S. Judge Bascom Deaver that occupants of the buildings vacate the premises by September 4.

The product of joint planning by the Columbus Housing Authority and the Greater Columbus Committee, the project has been described as the first in which private capital has co-operated with public housing to produce a community improvement on so large a scale. 8-25-44

The project, to be rushed to completion under special priorities, will include straightening Weracoba creek in the center of a 150-foot landscaped parkway, with rows of pitched-roof housing units rising on natural slopes on both sides.

The project contemplates razing 83 Negro houses on both sides of Wynnton road, all described as "substandard." Replacing them will be four and eight-family units providing modern living quarters for 160 families.

21-1944

Louisiana

Timely Negro Campaign

Times-Picayune 2/22/45

Decision of the Negro Ministerial Inter-Denominational Alliance to sponsor a drive against gambling, job-absenteeism, juvenile delinquency and vice among the colored population cannot be too strongly commended and supported. The general committee is acutely worried over health and moral conditions growing out of the wartime dislocations, and the whole city should be deeply concerned as well. The matter touches both community welfare and the effectiveness of our war effort. A powerful, result-getting movement should grow out of that mass meeting to be held at the Booker T. Washington school, Sunday, March 4.

The undertaking could be even more worthwhile if the program were extended to include a physical clean-up of streets and neighborhoods. Disposing of the disease-breeding trash and filth that now clutters some of the Negro neighborhoods ties in directly with the health feature of the campaign. The litter affects the community morale, and with warm weather coming on, may worsen the health conditions the committee is seeking to better. New Orleans La.

Anybody who needs any convincing that the physical refurbishing has become urgent should take a trip through the area from Dryades street to Claiborne avenue and Howard avenue to Washington. The conditions along Galvez and on other densely poulated streets in this area constitute a grave reflection on the whole community. Unsanitary streets and yards are by no means limited to this one neighborhood.

Fortunately, the general committee has not assumed a defeatist outlook toward the gambling, loafing, drunkenness, vice and venereal diseases. Nor should it in connection with any physical clean-up. Various public agencies are glad to co-operate with the Negro leaders. As we understand it, the police department will extend a helping hand. There is no doubt that Mr. Kelly's garbage organization will do what it can.

At the same time the Negro civic and religious workers must be aware that their efforts will not have any lasting effect and very little immediate results unless they can get organized along block and area lines with leaders who understand the importance of the movement. With leadership and determination no neighborhood need make the limited public service and policing an excuse for lack of improvement. The spirit of the campaign should be to do the best possible with such facilities and public services as are available, and that will prove to be much.

HEALTH

22-1944

Alabama

Tell It To Old Grandma

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.
Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

HEALTH PROGRESS IN ALABAMA

Editor, The Advertiser:

Your "Austin Reviews Health Gains In 25-year Battle" in your issue of today moves me to comment. While this portrayal of the tremendous progress made in the fight against disease in the State of Alabama should make the chest of every Alabamian swell with pride, it is only those who can look back for 25 or more years in order to make a comparison between then and now who can really appreciate what Dr. Austin's figures really mean.

Beginning in 1902 I have had the privilege of friendly association with three of Alabama's health officers. The first was Dr. Saunders; next Dr. Baker, and currently, Dr. B. F. Austin. I commend them individually and all for what they have done to improve the health and living conditions of the people of Alabama. I am personally indebted to them for what they have done in the way of help to me in our problems here at Tuskegee Institute.

The passing of Dr. Baker was a great loss to this State, but fortunately Dr. Austin was the Elisha prepared and ready to accept the mantle of Elijah, and without doubt he is wearing it well. January 13, 1944

In presenting Dr. Austin to a group at Tuskegee Institute I stated that he, like his bemourned predecessor, is health officer to all the people of Alabama, and while it may appear somewhat strained I digress to say the same is true of our Macon County health officer, Dr. Murray Smith.

It would make this communication too long, Mr. Editor, to tell of that big epidemic of small pox here in 1901, the year before I came, followed by another not so large in 1902, and since that date, as far as I know there has been only one case. I could tell of an epidemic of mumps in 1905 or 1906 which affected a large number of the male students with only an occasional case since. I can tell how rare is tuberculosis and enteritis. Then, I can tell of those two terrible epidemics of typhoid fever on our campus in 1907 and 1908, and as far as my knowledge goes, following these 96 cases in one year, and 58 in the next, there has been only one case of typhoid on our campus since. Lastly I can present figures as revealed by blood examinations of Negroes, 3,600 in number, in Macon County in 1930 showing 39.8 per cent positive for syphilis as compared with 1,852 students of Tuskegee Institute in 1942 and 1943 with a positive of only 3.7 per cent.

If such a portrayal, showing progress in public health in Macon County would be of interest to your readers I would be quite pleased to present it. JOHN A. KENNEY.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Women's Field Army Sets Up Negro Division In Alabama

Advertiser - Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Julius L. Rice Is Confident Of Real Accomplishment

4-30-44

The first division of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer for negroes has been organized with Mary Foster McDavid, as chairman, it was announced by Mrs. Julius L. Rice, county commander.

In organizing the negro division, Mrs. Rice said, "Cancer is no respecter of age, social position or race. Knowledge of cancer and its control should be made available to all citizens of the State."

The formation of the new division resulted at a meeting held in Paterson Hall at the State Teachers College. Mrs. Rice attended the meeting accompanied by Mrs. Howell Turner and Mrs. Sanford Marcus.

"In the background of Mary Foster McDavid, we recognized the ability and knowledge of health conditions among negroes so vitally needed to conduct the work of the W. F. A. in the colored communities throughout the State," Mrs. Rice said. "We immediately sought to have her assume the chairmanship of the negro section."

The new chairman of the negro division is a native of South Carolina. She studied at Tuskegee Institute under the late Booker T. Washington. She has a degree and has attended Kansas College, Kansas and Hampton Institute, Virginia. Her background also includes graduate work at the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, N. C., and at Columbia University in New York.

4-30-44

Recently retired after 20 years of service as State Jeanes Agent in the Division of Negro Education, she is the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Five Year Plan of Health Education for the Elementary Schools of Alabama."

The first official act of Mary Foster McDavid, as chairman of the negro division of the Women's Field Army, was to introduce the work of the W. F. A. at the negro P.-T. A. State convention held at Tuscaloosa, Friday and Saturday. 4-30-44

Today ends "Cancer Control Month," but the Women's Field Army will continue its concerted drive to encourage enlistment into its ranks, its officials said.

"The fight against cancer can know no armistice," said Mrs. Rice who makes the cancer control program her year long activity, "when every citizen becomes aware of cancer's danger signals and decides to do something about them, then we can consider our home front battle against the world's common enemy, half won."

MRS. JULIUS L. RICE

Health Education Institute Opens

Advertiser 7-31-44
Montgomery, Ala.

The Health Education Institute for Teachers, July 28- August 3, opened Friday morning with an assembly at which Nelson Jackson discussed "Social Protection in the Venereal Disease Program." Mr. Jackson is a representative in this region of the division of social protection, Federal Security Administration. Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, Alabama Department of Health, spoke at 3 p.m. on "Major Health Programs of the Alabama Health Department," stressing public health measures involved in the prevention and control of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and cancer, and emphasized importance of sanitation and immunization. 7-31-44

The program of the Health Education Institute at the State Teachers College for this week includes a display of health material and detailed discussion of these major public health problems which are of vital concern to all our citizens.

The public is invited to attend all the meetings at State Teachers College.

ONLY ONE OF NEGRO TRIPLETS LIVING

Post - Birmingham, Ala.
10-13-44

Manuel Fitch today is the only survivor of triplets born June 26 to Nell Fitch, Bessemer Negro, living, in the Burstall neighborhood.

Daniel, youngest of the three boys and the second to die, was buried at 4 p. m. yesterday at the Mt. Zion Cemetery following his death Wednesday night.

Samuel, second born of the little brothers, died at birth.

Daniel had failed to gain weight since birth, and his death was attributed to malnutrition. Manuel is thriving and doctors expect him to develop into a husky youngster.

22-1944

HARLEM CANCER CENTER

Fourth 'Little Red Door' Post for Information Opened

Thomas—New York Times, p. 4.
28-Jan-44

The New York City Cancer Committee yesterday opened a fourth "little red door" Cancer Information Center in Harlem at 2007 Seventh Avenue. The hundred guests were welcomed by Dr. John E. Moseley and Dr. Farrow Allen, co-chairmen of the Harlem division, and Mrs. Francis J. Rigney, metropolitan commander of the committee's Field Army.

Dr. John C. A. Gerster is chairman of the committee. As part of its educational program to "Fight Cancer With Knowledge," the committee now maintains four "little red door" information centers. Mrs. Matthieu V. Bouttee, formerly in the social service department of New York Post-Graduate Hospital, is executive secretary in charge of the Harlem center.

Florida Negroes Doing Fine Work on Health Program

Times-Union — Jacksonville, Fla.

Negroes of Florida are making a noteworthy and commendable contribution to the program of health education in the State. Their phase of the program was organized in May, 1942, on the basis of a three point approach to include: 7-2-44

Health education service to negroes through county health units and venereal disease clinics.

Adult education in healthful living through community organization and health conferences with negro business leaders, church and civic groups cooperation with State and local defense councils and the State program of physical fitness.

The school health education program through which the Bureau of Health Education would (a) work with the State Department of Education and teacher training institutions giving prospective teachers facts and information about health problems, and (b) discover, through surveys, specific health needs of high school pupils and thereby give practical assistance to teachers in planning health instruction to meet these needs.

Under this program, reports Florida Health Notes, published by the State Board of Health, four major health problems have been given consideration: tuberculosis, nutrition, maternal and child health, and venereal diseases. Education in the control of venereal disease has been given number one emphasis because it has been the number one problem.

Fundamental at the outset was getting the facts to all groups, and the board of Health has approached the program from an objective point of view, making an effort to develop the necessary attitudes in respect to the need for health education, including health services, that would produce the maximum in physically fit citizenship among residents especially youths. 7-2-44

Cooperation received from the negroes by the Board of Health has come from all directions. Negro educational institutions have made health education a part of their curricula; insurance companies are sending out health literature to their thousands of policyholders; ministers are stressing health in their sermons; physicians, dentists and pharmaceutical associations are aiding wherever requested, and other organizations are giving special attention to local efforts throughout the State.

Widespread benefits of the program already are seen, but the full worth will not begin to show for several years. Health education is not designed to achieve overnight miracles; it is something that has accumulative effect, like the snowball that is the size of a football at the top of a hill and reaches the proportions of a balloon by the time it rolls to the bottom.

It is the long pull, therefore, that will really count in this highly meritorious undertaking, and the way the negroes have started out they intend to provide the motive power necessary for that pull. In doing so they may be assured of the support of their white friends, as is the case in all efforts aimed at the common goal of the best interests of everybody concerned.

Negro Health Committee Has Done Excellent Job

Times-Union - Jacksonville Fla.

Jacksonville is to be congratulated on the high type of leadership among its colored citizens, as exemplified by the membership of the Negro Civilian Health Committee and emphasized by the results obtained. July 24, 1944

This committee, organized in May, 1943, is headed by Dean Ernest E. King of Edward Waters College, chairman, and Principal H. James Green secretary. It was called into service by Mayor John T. Alsop to help attack the problem of juvenile delinquency and social diseases in the community.

Immediately following organization it began surveys and investigations which were the basis of recommendations to the Mayor that brought the appointment of a negro probation officer for work among the colored people of the community.

That officer began his duties January 1 of this year, and his first semi-annual report is a document of interest and importance to all citizens of Jacksonville, both colored and white. Working under the direction of City Health Officer W. W. Rogers and City Health Policeman E. R. Fouts, the negro probation officer, Chester R. Cowart, has conducted health education programs in all sections of Jacksonville.

He has shown motion pictures and aroused the interest of his people by means of publicity. He has conducted seminars on venereal disease whereby more than 750 persons have been awarded health warden's certificates by Mayor Alsop. More than 40,000 pieces of literature and some 5,000 posters have been distributed throughout the community, and investigations have been made of more than 400 suspects and victims of venereal disease.

On the basis of his work thus far, Probation Officer Cowart makes an observation that is little short of startling. It is common knowledge that the rate of venereal disease among the colored people is appallingly high. Cowart throws the spotlight on the cause in the statement that out of the 400 investigations among his people in the field of venereal disease control, only one of the persons involved was an enrollee in the public schools. He admits, however, that not all of the investigations were made among the teen age group.

The conclusion that may be reached from his findings is, nevertheless, that the rate of venereal disease infection runs pretty much in ratio to lack of schooling. Thus the health program on which he is working ties in with the program of education for colored youth.

Thus it may be seen that the ramifications of this pioneering work begun as the result of Mayor Alsop's effort to stamp out venereal disease in the city may extend beyond the limits originally contemplated. Initial results of the probation officer's work and that of the committee of colored citizens who recommended his appointment indicate the need of digging deeper into the causes, the effects of which are responsible for the current health program.

22-1944

FUTURE HEALTH NEEDS TOLD

Newport News.
January 21,

Negro Field Worker Outlines Planning

W. C. Curry, Negro field investigator in the local venereal disease control program, spoke yesterday of prerequisites to improved public health, the second in a series of discussions on "Evolving a Pattern of Tomorrow's Health" being presented to staff members of the city health department.

Curry, a sociologist, based his talk on a recent address by Joseph W. Mountin, M. D., assistant surgeon general of the United States public health service, at the annual meeting of the American Public Health association.

Recommendations necessary for improved public health included: the creation of full time health departments to serve all units of our population. A majority of the counties and many urban areas do not have full time health departments.

Improved sanitation, including water supplies, sewage disposal systems, and housing conditions.

Extension of medical and dental services to rural areas. "Too many physicians and dentists are drawn to urban areas, and too few serve rural areas. One reason for this fact is the shortage of hospital facilities in the counties."

Health departments need to broaden their scope of activities. They appear to be primarily concerned with the communicable diseases, which account for only 3 per cent of our nation's deaths, while too little attention is given to the other 97 per cent.

There is need for research, especially into dental disease, mental hygiene, and the respiratory infections (colds, influenza and the like).

Curry was introduced by Dr. William Y. Garrett, city health director. Dr. Garrett also announced that four cases of meningococcic meningitis are under quarantine.

Montgomery, Advertiser
April 2, 4

State To Stress Negro' Health

There are more than ten times as many negroes in Alabama as in all of New England, and this state's negro population exceeds that of any other state except Georgia and Mississippi, Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, pointed out Saturday in calling attention to the importance of negro health in this state, which will receive considerable emphasis during the annual observance of National Negro Health Week, beginning today (Sunday) and continuing through next Sunday.

"While negro health may not play an important part in the general health of the residents of states like Vermont and Delaware, where there are few colored people, it figures importantly in the general health of the people of Alabama," he said. "Contrary to a widely held view, the average negro is considerably less healthy than the average white person, as is shown by a comparison of the death rates for the two races. Last year, for instance, the provisional Alabama general death rate for negroes was 11.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with the white rate of only 7.5 per 1,000 population. The negro death rates for a number of important diseases, including tuberculosis, the venereal diseases and several others of a contagious nature, are also considerably higher than those for white people. Because of the close association between white people and colored servants, these high negro death rates seriously increase the danger that white people will contact these diseases."

Dr. Austin reminded Alabamians that they have special reason to oserve National Negro Health Week because it was founded by Dr. Booker T. Washington while president of Tuskegee Institute and the Sunday-through-Sunday period chosen for its observance every year is the period which includes Dr. Washington's birthday, April 5.

Advertiser - Montgomery, Ala.

HEALTH PROGRESS IN ALABAMA

Editor, The Advertiser: 1-13-44

Your "Austin Reviews Health Gains In 25-year Battle" in your issue of today moves me to comment. While this portrayal of the tremendous progress made in the fight against disease in the State of Alabama should make the chest of every Alabamian swell with pride, it is only those who can look back for 25 or more years in order to make a comparison between then and now who can really appreciate what Dr. Austin's figures really mean.

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Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

General

No Negro Pattern Of Diseases, Mason Says

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 2-1-44

"There is no Negro pattern of disease," W. A. Mason, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., told a group of heads of State Departments of Health and Education meeting in a five-day workshop at the Atlanta Piedmont hotel.

"What seems to be so," Mason continued, is really an accentuation of the American pattern. The high prevalence rates among Negroes arises out of his socio-economic status, reflected in unsanitary and overcrowded homes, poor educational and recreational facilities, and low wages." He urged integration of competent Negroes in departments of health and education in the planning of over-all programs, and in the execution of these programs. Mason further pointed out that there must come about a "meeting of minds" of boards of health, education, recreation, industry, and law-enforcement agencies, if the basic causes of disease among Negroes is to be reached. 2-1-44

Dr. Mason represented the United States Public Health Service, and the Georgia Department of Public Health, in the field of health education. States represented at the workshop, which was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education and the United States Public Health Service were Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia.

Racial Issue Raised in Election Of Group Health Association

Post - Washington, D.C.

By Adele Bernstein

With an election in the offing, a serous split has been created in the Group Health Association on the issue of race discrimination, it was learned yesterday. 1-24-44

The situation, involving admission of Negro Government employes to membership in GHA, was brought to the attention of the organization's 3600 members last week when they were asked to vote for three out of six candidates for the board of trustees.

Shortly afterward a statement followed bearing the names of six association officials and indorsing three of the candidates as persons who "can be counted on to devote their energies to the basic aim of GHA."

The statement went on to attack "a group within the Advisory Council" which "has raised the issue of race discrimination and has pressed for immediate action," and urged that members vote, instead, for Bernard Gladieux of WPB; Robert H. Shields of the Department of Agriculture, and Francis Staten of National Housing Agency.

Other Candidates 1-24-44

The other three candidates up for election to the board of trustees are Philip G. Hammer of UNRRA, Rexford C. Parmelee of OPA, and Robert E. Reynolds of the Civil Service Commission.

According to the statement, any attempt at this time to include colored Government workers in the group health benefits now accorded the 3600 members and their families is "raising a collateral issue" which may "split the membership" and bring the association to "an untimely end."

Shields yesterday supported this position, declaring that preservation of GHA is the "main point," and that "other issues might endanger the whole organization."

But Gladieux, one of the three indorsed in the statement, yesterday disassociated himself from any partisanship on the Negro issue. His name, he asserted, had been included without his permission, posed to any racial discrimination, involved in his election.

Explain Position 1-24-44

In reply to the statement issued and though lack of information on the specific issues involved did not the board of trustees, Gladieux de- allow him to take a stand, he could clared, and had agreed without any by the six association officials, were say that he was, on principle, op- healthy and well-formed posed to any racial discrimination. He had been asked to stand for

Poster: Wife Mother of Triplets. Mother 44-29 6-2-44

Helps D. Plummer, for the past 10 years employed as a porter at the First National Bank, announcement that his wife had presented him with triplets—all boys.

Plummer's wife was attended by a midwife but a white physician called yesterday and reported that all three of the babies and six association officials, were healthy and well-formed Parmelee and Reynolds and had better than an even

Plummer and his family live at No. 7 Whiting Alley.

Cancer Figures Lower for Colored

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

(From Public Health Reports)

The cancer illness rates for the colored population are considerably less than those for the white population. About 430 out of every 100,000 white persons living in cities either are under treatment for cancer or are under observation because of previously treated cancer. 2-26-44

The illness rates of colored males are so low relative to those of colored females and to those of each sex of the white race that it seems almost certain that a large proportion of colored males with cancer never receive any medical care.

Age Groups

The rate of illness from all forms of cancer is higher among colored women between 20 and 40 years of age; from 40 to 60, the rates are practically equal. After 60, the rate for white females becomes increasingly greater, until at the age of 75 or older, it is nearly double the rate for colored females.

More white males in any age group have cancer than colored males. Their susceptibility (net result of interaction of environmental and constitutional factors) to cancer increases uniformly as they grow older. 2-26-44

For all females, the most rapid increase in the proportion attacked by cancer occurs from about 20 to 35 years of age, and is due, in large part, to the development of cancer in the breast and uterus. The illness rate becomes smaller and smaller with advancing age.

Regions of cancer are bucal cavity (lip, tongue), digestive organs, respiratory system, genital organs, breast, urinary organs, skin, brain, and bone. Reported number of cases of cancer for 1943 were 26,357 in the North; 10,591 in West; and 11,885 in South.

Negro Health

Independent — Booneville, Miss.

"National Negro Health has done a fundamental piece of work in making Negroes health conscious—conscious both of their problems and of the means to do something about them," says Dr. Underwood, Mississippi State Boar dof Health.

Through the yearly procedure of setting aside a time for the Negro to turn the spotlight on his health status and health habits, Negro leaders have been developed to carry the year-round message of health to their own people, stated the physician, adding that as more Negroes achieve better health by learning and doing, the disease problems which plague their race will dwindle. 4-13-44

"Mississippi Negroes have many health problems," the health officer said, "but emphasis is placed on the major three —tuberculosis the venereal diseases, and maternal and child deaths, The services to combat these hazards are available in 65 local county health departments. Health education by Negroes among Negroes has often been the means of guiding countless families to these services."

Negro Medical Care Inadequate, Doctor Says

Journal — Knoxville, Tenn.
7-2-44

By MARION COLEMAN

NASHVILLE, July 1 (AP)—State or local government subsidies for physicians would tend toward progress in solving the South's "critical" problem of inadequate medical care, particularly among Negroes, in economically poor areas, Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College for Negroes, asserted here today.

"Subsidies to raise to living wages the pitifully inadequate possible earnings of our physicians and doctors in many southern areas would encourage medical graduates to settle down where the need for them is greatest," Dr. Turner said.

"This subsidy system could, and should be applied to both white and Negro medical graduates," he added. 7-2-44

Nashville's Meharry College is the largest and one of the only two fully accredited Negro medical centers in the nation.

"You can't blame a man for going where he can make a living wage," Dr. Turner continued, speaking specifically of the problem as related to the Negro graduates of Meharry. "We have tried to point out to our students that the real need for them is in the Southern rural areas, but the economic situation still is too poor and the highest percentage is going to the economically prosperous cities."

The South, he pointed out, is the nation's most critical spot for malaria, tuberculosis and nutritional diseases. 7-2-44

He suggested that a "yardstick" of economic possibilities should be set up for each area and that the state or local governments should "supply the difference between what the patients are able to pay and a decent, living wage."

Based on the 1940 census, Tennessee had a Negro population of 508,736 and in 1942 had 246 Negro physicians (decrease of 20.1 since 1932) which means one physician for every 2068 Negroes.

Dr. Turner pointed out that today the Negro death rate is 18 per 1000 annually, or 82 per cent greater than the white rate of 9.9 per 1000.

Health Conference At Fayetteville

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — A health conference attended by officials and delegates was held at State Teachers College here July 6-7. 7-22-44

Specialists and consultants included: Mrs. Elinor W. Swain, Cumberland County public health educator; James G. Faustina, specialist in health education, United States Public Health Service; Miss Ruth M. Watson, assistant in health education, United States Public Health Service; Miss Mercell Allen, newly appointed public health educator for the State of Georgia; H. I. F. Nanton, associate information specialist, Venereal Disease Education Institute, United States Public Health Service, North Carolina Board of Health; Miss Marie McIver, supervisor of Negro elementary schools in North Carolina; and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Thompson, Cumberland County public health nurse.

Others were: Dr. M. L. Perry, local physician; Miss Kate R. Webb, supervising nurse, Cumberland County; Mrs. Lucynda S. White, public health nurse; B. B. Gailliard county farm demonstration agent; and E. L. Pettiford, agriculture instructor.

Local school principals, teachers, and students also attended ed the conference, as well as the dean and president of Fayettteville State Teachers College.

Harlem Doctor Writes Book on Cosmotolgy

Peoples Voice — New York, N.Y.
4-8-44

In his book. "Cosmetology in the Negro," Dr. Gerald A. Spencer discusses the many problems of beauty that confront those who deal with the care of the Negro's skin and hair. The text, though small, is written in such a manner as to be understood by the average person.

Dr. Spencer received his college training at the New York City College and earned the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Lyons in France. He is one of the four Negro fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, associate dermatologist at Harlem Hospital, adjunct attending dermatologist and syphilogist at the Skin and Cancer Hospital of the Post Graduate Medical School of Columbia University, and assistant physician in charge of the Central Harlem Health Center of New York Department of Health.

Planned Families Aid Negro Health

Informer — Houston, Texas
4-1-44

NEW YORK — "The health of mothers and babies should be given the same priority as essential war material," according to A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and this year's recipient of the Clendenin Award of the Workers Defense League for outstanding labor leadership and work in the field of race relations.

Commenting on the 30th observance of National Negro Health Week and the part planned parenthood is taking in building for the post-war world, Mr. Randolph pointed out that all our military and industrial victories may prove futile unless the generation that inherits them is sound in mind and body.

Good Health Begins Before Birth

"Better schools, better employment, better medical and recreational facilities will do much to produce a better generation," he added, "but planning for health must begin at home and if possible even before the next generation is born. 4-1-44

"Our present labor shortage and the great number of selective service rejections have shown the need for a generation of healthy babies born to healthy parents, who can give them the care and training they need.

"Programs in industry, where millions of married women are now employed, must provide together with public and private services everywhere for the care and assistance of today's mothers and tomorrow's babies."

All-Negro Mission Is On Its Way To Liberia

N.Y. Age
New York Age

WASHINGTON, D.C. — An all-Negro mission of eleven Americans, including physicians, engineers, entomologists and nurses, will soon launch a five-year health and sanitation program in Liberia, West Africa, the Public Health Service of the FSA announced Tuesday.

The mission was created by the Public Health Service at the request of the Liberian Government to President Roosevelt. Cooperating are the State and War Departments. 11-25-44

The head of the mission, Dr. John B. West, senior surgeon in the Public Health Service, is already on the way to Monrovia, accompanied by Granville W. Woodson, sanitary engineer, and John P. Davis, Jr. Maintenance Superintendent.

1944

Health Center

HEALTH CENTER—This old Atlanta home at 186 monies yesterday afternoon. Established as a venereal
et avenue, N. W., was dedicated "to the very good disease clinic, it is expected eventually to include all
n" of Negro members of the community at cere- health services.

ewest Health Center
unta, Ga., Constitution
Has All-Negro Staff

7-44

By CELESTINE SIBLEY.

e smell of new paint was fresh upon the morning air and here in the back a carpenter's hammer rang with steady, nic strokes as the little group of doctors finished their tour of rawling, old-fashioned dwelling, now given over to antiseptically examining and treatment rooms.

James F. Hackney, assistant ealth officer, drew up in f the office of the white- Negro doctor-director and d his brow with pride and ction.

had looked on Atlanta's dedicated Westside health and seen not only an old with $16,000 worth of re- nd equipment added to it, ly a tremendous addition city health department's owded clinic facilities. More hat, Dr. Hackney had seen proof of something he and public health officials be- strongly:

cation is the foundation of alth."

The overworked phrase, "Let the people know," is a living one to Dr. Hackney and his colleagues in public health because they have learned that public health depends absolutely on the public's attitude and desire for improvement.

CENTER DEDICATED

The Westside health center, which several score white and Negro citizens dedicated yesterday afternoon, at 186 Sunset avenue, N. W., on the magnolia-shaded grounds of the old Breitenbucher home, is the direct result of an educational program undertaken by the Negro leaders of Atlanta two years ago; a program, Dr. Hackney said, which "far surpassed any expectation."

Venereal disease, taking a heavy wartime toll from both races, had the attention of the nation, and the Atlanta Urban League, a Community Fund organization for the betterment of conditions among Negroes, decided to turn its sights against the disease among its own people. 7-17-44

"We knew," recounted one leader, "that there was a higher rate of preventable diseases among our people—and a higher death rate, too. We also knew that germs don't know the difference in race and it was up to us to assume as our civic responsibility the group closest to us."

BUSY GROUP

Already up to its elbows in the task of getting babies to well-baby clinics, getting them immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox, the Urban League set out to find why the venereal disease clinic on Hunter street lost so many Negro patients after the first visit or two. They conducted a survey which resulted in the recommendation for more clinics and increased use of Negro personnel to treat Negro patients. Meanwhile, students in the Negro junior and senior high schools were competing for $50 and $25 war bond prizes in an essay contest on the subject of venereal disease.

The new clinic is a result of conferences between officials of city, county, state and United States public health departments. Each group agreed to contribute a predetermined share for the establishment and support of the clinic. In addition, the Social Planning Council and 50 other civic groups, together with more than 200 individuals, joined in getting the movement under way.

Because Lanham act funds were available for the treatment of venereal diseases, the Westside Health Center was established for that purpose but both city health officials and leaders in the Negro community hope eventually to see the addition of well-baby services, tuberculosis and dental clinics and pre-natal services. They already have some of the equipment needed in their spacious examining and treatment rooms.

The Federal Works Agency supplied the funds for repairing and equipping the building and an additional $29,000 will be spent by the city and state health departments for personnel and operating costs. The first completely Negro-staffed clinic in the state, the Westside Health Center is directed by Dr. W. A. Mason, a venereal disease expert assigned to the state by the United States Public Health Service.

A native of New Orleans, Dr. Mason is a graduate of Meharry Medical College in Nashville, where he later served as chief of the venereal disease department. His staff of four Negro doctors includes one classmate and two former pupils of his at Meharry. The staff also includes four clinic nurses and three public health nurses who follow up clinic visits with trips to the patients' homes.

The clinic, which is already treating an average of 30 patients a week, will be open from 10 a. m. to noon Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from 6 to 8 p. m. Wednesdays.

Health Center

Atlanta, Ga. Const. Jution

Editor, Constitution: On behalf of the city health department I wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for your kindness in publishing the article on the opening of our colored health center at 186 Sunset avenue, N. W. We have been working very hard to promote public health work in the city of Atlanta, especially in the colored population because of the high rate of infection and the high death rate. 7-26-44

The article was especially well written and many favorable comments have been received in this office. I greatly appreciate your interest in the promotion of public health work in this city.

J. F. HACKNEY, M. D.,
Director of Public Health, City of Atlanta.

22-1944

Health Education

Health Education Meet Held At Bennett College

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Local responsibility in the promotion of health and the role of teachers and other community leaders was emphasized here recently by the Health Education conference at Bennett college, one in a series of conferences in the State.

Included in this symposium were J. S. Leary, principal, Jonesboro school; Mrs. Beatrice Harrison, city welfare worker; Dr. F. K. Harder, city health officer; J. C. Day, acting director of recreation; Mrs. Mildred Green, Greensboro Tuberculosis association, and Miss Flora Blanchette, educational director of the L. Richardson Memorial hospital. 7-22-44

At the second conference session five interest groups discussed problems of special interest. These included school, home, and community sanitation, children's diets, social hygiene, school examination of children, and community recreational programs for children.

Leaders of these groups were T. R. Harris, Miss Barbara A. Ware, Dr. Muriel Petioni, school physician and director of the conference; James D. Singletary and Dr. Ivan E. Taylor. 7-22-44

Miss Majorie Heseltine, consultant on nutrition of the U. S. Children's Bureau, and Dr. John F. Kendricks of the field staff of the Rockefeller Foundation, on leave to the N. C. Board of Health, spoke briefly to the conference.

Capital Has Many Unwed Mothers

Savannah Tribune 12-14-44

Savannah Ga. 12-14-44

1618 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN 1943

WASHINGTON (ANP)—During the first 10 months of 1944 the increase in the number of unwed mothers in the district over the same period in 1943 brought to the attention of district authorities the inadequacy of present facilites for meeting the situation. 12-14-44

There were 1,618 registered illegitimate births during 1943 of which 10 percent were hospital cases, 11 percent treated in Washington's three maternity homes, and the rest born elsewhere although registered.

At Gallinger hospital, largest municipal hospital in the district, births have risen from 100 per month in 1940 to around 250 per month in 1943—of these fully one third are illegitimate children. 12-14-44

In most of the cases attended and reported it is said that Negro girls show a larger percentage have had parental care during the pre-birth period with whites showing a low percentage in this field.

As to residence 81 PC claim Washington as home, with 25 percent of these being native born; eight percent are said to five in different states with six percent being in Marylaand and five percent in Virginia.

Two-thirds of the illegitimate birth were of Negro parentage. More than one-half of the colored girls were above 17 years, while the whites were largely over 20 years. One-fourth of the total whites were under 20. 12-14-44

The oldest unwed mother was said to be 41 years old while five tied for youngest, those being only 12 years old each.

The findings were reported by the division of family and child welfare of the Council of Social Agencies, which met last week. 12-14-44

The increase in illegitimate births shows such alarming proportions, workers are needed to advise and aid these mothers-to-be many of whom declared upon interview, they had no idea they were going to have a baby. Trained social workers are needed to aid these unfortunates many of whom have no place to go or no place can return to work. City hospitals are forced to care for some of those children for months after their births, especially the white cases. Usually, the Negro girls are taken care of by their families since the majority of their families are residents of the district or adjacent territory. 12-14-44

With the rise in the district population a corresponding rise in illegitimate births has been reported by the authorities and now, social organizations are urging the powers that be to make some provision for these women who are too often thrown on their own resources prior to child-births.

Improvement In Public Diet Seen

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

3-31-44

WASHINGTON—(ANP —The observance of National Negro Health week in our second year of total war finds our civilization population as a whole, enjoying better diets than ever before, the War Food administration says in discussing the general food situation.

Free from fear of hunger, malnutrition or starvation, the United States is not facing the famine predicted sometime back is sure to come early this year, in February in fact. Instead there is an abundant supply of food available.

This abundance and marked increas in production is due to the cooperative efforts of farmers, white and Negro, who realize the need for greater production to win this war.

3-31-44

Food supplies in the United States are now at an all time high. True, there have been shortages in certain kinds of foods, but at all times, there has been enough of other kinds of foods to make up for such shortages. Butter meat onions, salmon, turkey—all have

A common duty

Tribune - Los Angeles, Calif.

As a race, locally, we haven't many institutions of which to be proud. The days before the war, if prosperity-dulled memories serve correctly, were lean days for Negro Angelenos and the necessity was too hard upon us to make a living to allow for community works of any scope and grandeur.

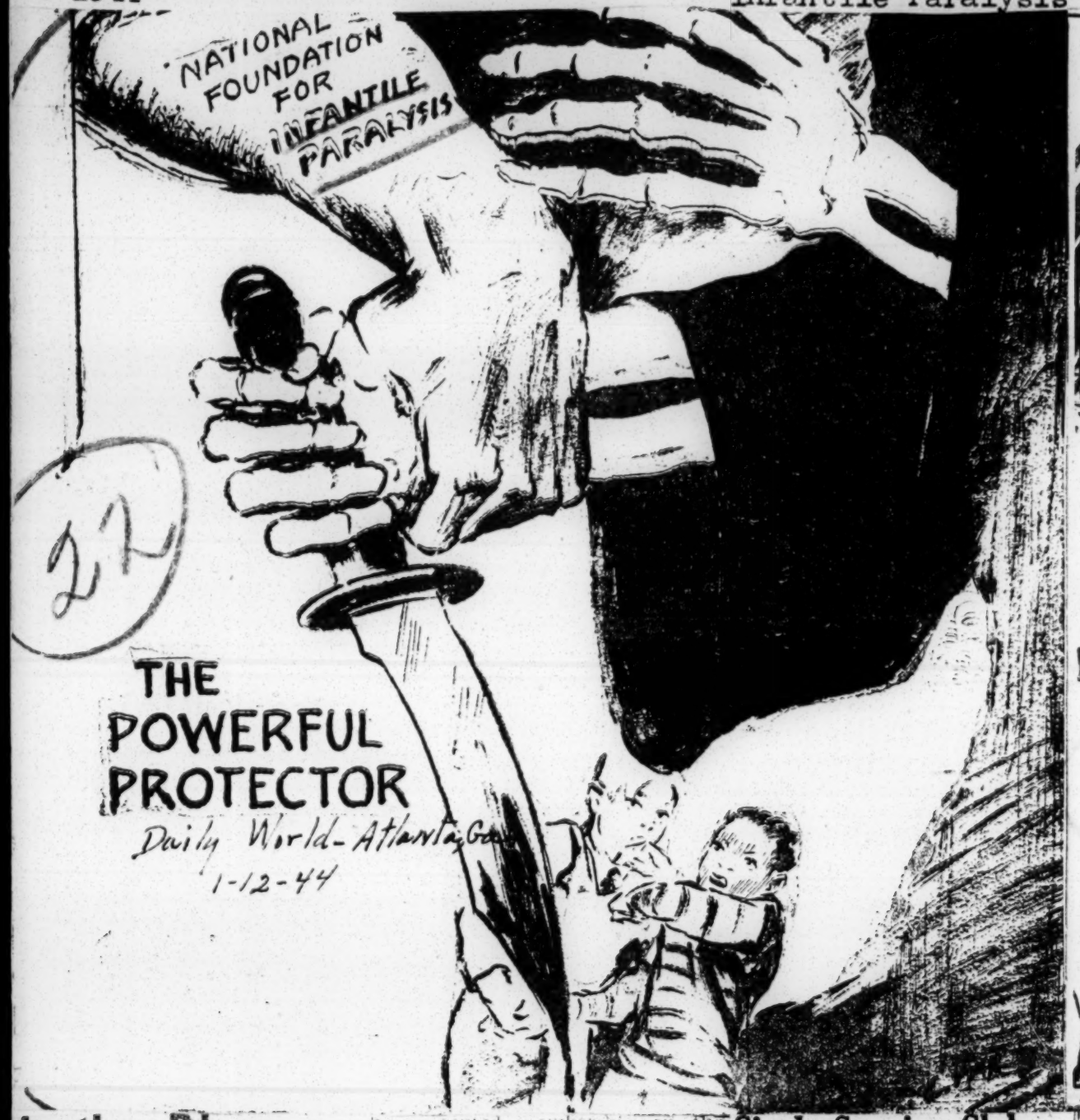
One thing we have, however, the gift of one man's genius and unselfishness and of the abiding faith and untiring energy of a small band of women; and that is the Outdoor Life and Health Association Rest Home at Duarte.

The OLHA Rest Home is unique among Negroes in the country as one of the few efforts, made by the Race itself, to do something about the high incidence of tuberculosis within the group. That it is a creditable effort is attested to by the nationwide reputation its founder and director, Dr. Leonard Stovall, has won for himself as a tuberculosis specialist.

6-26-44

Currently, the Outdoor Life and Health Association is in the midst of a drive for $10,000 to pay off the mortgage on the rest home. An effort last week, directed by the Assistance League of the Association, its most loyal and hardest working subsidiary, accounted for $1,200 of the needed ten thousand. In the hands of the TRIBUNE'S own John W. Fowler, chairman of the drive, is the task of raising the balance of the amount.

This is no special appeal, however, to raise a paltry $10,000, paltry in a community of this size and paltry in the light of the valued service rendered. This is a word of encouragement to the committee to pitch its goal even higher and undertake the raising of an annual sustaining fund to expedite the the work of the Association. With tuberculosis one of the highest claimants of life among Negroes, none of us can afford to withhold full support of any effective force combatting the disease.



Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
1-12-44

Justice Rivers Named Member Of Polio Unit

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

Says He's Glad To Help Fight Dreaded Disease

1-23-44

NEW YORK (SNS) — Justice Francis E. Rivers, recently elected justice of the City Court, highest salaried municipal position held by a Negro in the United States, has accepted membership on the Greater New York Committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, it was reported this week.

Among the other members of this Committee are Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Sidney Hillman, Marjorie Lawrence, Metropolitan Opera Star, and Archbishop Francis J. Spellman. Mayor La Guardia is the honorary chairman.

In accepting a place on the committee offered him in a letter from Basil O'Connor, president of the national body, and former law partner of President Roosevelt, Justice Rivers said that he was glad to do what he could to help fight the dreaded disease of infantile paralysis, especialy when it has reached almost epidemical proportions this year with over 12,000 cases reported throughout the country.

Circle Service Club Presents $2,911.08 To Dr. F. D. Patterson

Age-New York, N.Y.
4-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — A check for $2,911.08 was handed to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Friday, by Mrs Helen Taylor Dibble, chairman of the Committee designated to raise funds for the Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute.

The campaign this year was sponsored by the Circle Service Club which is composed of the wives of members of the staff at the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama, Col. E. H. Dibble, jr., manager.

Members of the Circle Service Club whose combined efforts resulted in raising nearly three thousand dollars for the National Foundation and the local chapter for Infantile Paralysis are: Mrs. Eleze Goodwin Pitts, Mrs. Margaret Green Tildon, Mrs. Anna D. Lewis, Mrs. Jeanie M. Lee, Mrs. Carolyn M. Dickson, Mrs. Jessie Gunn Gibson, Mrs. Marion F. Johnson, Mrs. Ann S. Mahone, Mrs. Margaret C. Davis, Mrs. Louise M. Kersey.

No Color Line Here as Ch ildren Are Cured of Polio

Youngsters, colored and white, relieved of the excruciating pain of infantile paralysis and re-educated to normal use, gather with Sister Elizabeth Kenny, left, and a group of American nurses at General Hospital in Minneapolis, Minn. Sister Kenny, Australian "bush" nurse, gained the acceptance of the medical profession for her hot pack treatment of infantile paralysis (polio) after experiments made possible through a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. She is now teaching her methods to American doctors, nurses, and physio-therapists.

Worthy Cause

Amsterdam News-New York, N.Y.

More than 12,000 cases of infantile paralysis were reported in the U. S. in 1943 — the worst epidemic of this dread disease in 12 years. Only twice before in the long history of this country were there as many cases of this terrible crippler of human beings. Fortunately, the nation was better prepared to cope with the disease than ever before. The generosity of white and colored citizens whose dollars and dimes helped to stem the tide of the mysterious poliomyelitis, for which there is no known cure, was the chief reason the nation was better prepared.

1-29-44

Between January 14-31, the 11th annual appeal for funds with which to carry on the fight against infantile paralysis is being conducted. The climax of the drive will come with the nationwide celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday. 1-29-44

Funds collected by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, sponsor of the drive, are used for both colored and white victims. Funds are now sorely needed by the Foundation to continue its great battle against the great crippler. Therefore, we urge each and every one to contribute to the fight against infantile paralysis. In the words of President Roosevelt: "There can be no armistice with the Crippler. Surrender of the disease on the home front must be unconditional."

GARY WOMAN IN PERMANENT POST ON POLIO BODY

Bee-Chicago, Ill.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 27 — (Cut with story). — Mrs. Fredonia M. Reese is the first Gary Negro to be appointed to the permanent executive council of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation. Mrs. Reese has already assumed her duties on that council. Her appointment marks the first time a Negro has worked locally with the Foundation in any other activity except fund-raising. 1-30-44

Appointed to serve one year, the usual term of the executive committee, Mrs. Reese will direct the allocation of funds of the Foundation. She was appointed by the mayor to represent the interests of the Negro community. The Foundation furnishes all the most modern developments for the relief of sufferers from infantile paralysis, including both the spectacular Kenny Treatment and the iron lung.

MRS. FREDONIA M. REESE

The appointment of Mrs. Reese was intended to allay patent dissatisfactions of Lake County Negroes with the Foundation program. Negro participation in the benefits, according to Mrs. Reese, has not been satisfactory. Under the new policy all citizens will have a like share in the Foundation, regardless of race. Mrs. Reese also states that emphasis is no longer placed on Warm Springs with its annoying discrimination toward Negroes. 1-30-44

The Foundation this year will not sponsor a President's Ball in Gary, allegedly because the dance program "did not sufficiently reach the community." 1-30-44

Mrs. Reese states that applications will be submitted either to her or to the chairman of the executive committee.

22-1944

Infantile Paralysis

First 1944 D. C. Fatality

9-Year-Old-Boy, Ill a Week, Dies From Infantile Paralysis

Post – Washington, D.C.,

A 9-year-old boy who was admitted to Gallinger Hospital contagious disease ward last Friday died yesterday afternoon, the first fatality from infantile paralysis in the District this year, while officials there and at Children's Hospital reported the condition of five other patients suffering from the disease was fair, with one other in "poor" condition. 7-18-44

The boy, James Gibson, son of James T. Gibson of 130 11th st. ne., showed first symptoms of poliomyelitis, or polio, as it is called, on July 10, according to Dr. Roy Klepser of the Gallinger staff. His illness began with a severe headache, and some soreness of the ne muscles.

(riday, a private physician orde the boy removed to Gallinger. Dr. Klepser said there were two other Gibson boys, both of whom are well.

Other patients at Gallinger include Mrs. Roberta Fox, 19, of 3220 17th st. nw., a student cadet nurse at Sibley, who, according to Gallinger officials, had just returned here from North Carolina, where there has been an epidemic of a mild form of polio. The condition of Mrs. Fo: was described as good.

The other polio patient at Gallinger is Norman Williams, 15, Negro, son of Mrs. Justina Williams of 11 Myrtle st. ne. who was admitted on July 11. Young Williams had "some muscle weakness" there was no definite confirmation that he had more than a mild form of the disease, officials said last night. His condition also was said to be good. 7-18-44

A 21-month-old white boy, suspected as a polio case, was hurried to Children's Hospital late yesterday, and is now in an oxygen tent, while officials reports called his condition "poor." Three other children under treatment for the disease at Children's are said to be progressing favorably, with no serious effects anticipated. 7-18-44

Dr. James G. Cumming, chief of the communicable disease division of the Health Department, said his office had received a report on the Gibson boy's case only yesterday. He said that members of the family would be contacted by health officers, to guard against the possibility of any one e contracting the disease.

Cumming pointed out that unless other members of the family of a victim of polio were in public or other schools, or employed as food handlers, no one would be confined to a home where a death from polio had occurred. James T. Gibson is a painter.

22-1944

ROGERS SAYS:

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

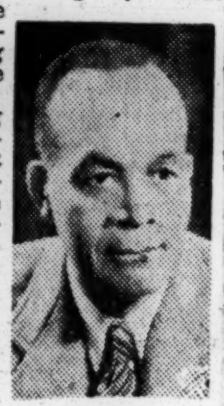
Insanity

New York City Reports Not a Good Criteria of Insanity Ratio of Race

By J. A. ROGERS

3-25-44

ARE Negroes more subject to mental diseases than white people? Dr. Benjamin Malzberg of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, says they are. In a chapter, "Mental Diseases Among American Negroes," in "Characteristics of the American Negro," edited by Otto Klineberg, 1944, a companion volume to Myrdal's American Dilemma and other works on the Negro financed by the Carnegie Corporation, Malzberg says that mental disease "is more frequent among Negroes" (page 304).



Mr. Rogers

Dr. Malzberg bases his conclusion almost solely on a comparison of white and Negro insanity admissions to hospitals in New York state. The title of the chapter reads as if applied to Negroes in all states, but, of his 22 pages, 17 deal with New York alone. He contends that because of the prejudice in the South, Negro insane are less likely to be admitted to hospitals, and since there is little of this prejudice in New York, it is "almost an ideal place for such investigation."

NEW YORK IS NO CRITERIA 3-25-44

Now it is a well known fact that insanity is more frequent in the cities than in the country. And New York Negroes are city dwellers. Of the 517,221 of them given in the 1940 census, only 31,504 live in rural districts and on farms. To offset this, Dr. Malzberg compares New York City Negroes with New York City whites, which, of course, is an attempt to equalize. But before coming to his conclusion, should he not have sampled another area, say in the South, where the Negro has all along shown a lower insanity rate, not only lower than the Northern Negro, but the native white and the foreign born white?

Had his chapter been entitled "Mental Diseases Among New York Negroes," I should, on the basis of his statistics, accepted it with little reserve. Had he even shown that the New York figures were typical of the Northern Negro, I should have had less objection. But when he uses New York to typify the Negro of the nation, violence is done to at least one canon of reality.

CENSUS REPORTS GIVE TRUE FACTS 3-25-44

Furthermore, the figures of the United States census on the subject contradict Dr. Malzberg very strongly. Of course, he discounts the census figures, preferring those with which he is acquainted in New York. I, myself, do not always like the census figures, but faulty as we may think them, they are the nearest we have to what is reliable. Moreover, census figures are usually against Negroes. Here, however, is one case in which they are not.

THE 11th U. S. Census (1890) has shown an increase in insanity among Negroes since 1850. But in that year it was nearly four times lower than the white. In 1890, it had increased until it was only two times lower.

Most of this insanity was in the North. The report says, "The ratio of the colored insane to colored population is more than twice as great in the Northern part as in the Southern" (p. 10). Native Northern whites had a higher insanity rate than native Southern whites; and Southern Negroes a lower one than native Southern whites. The 1904 report said of this, "Insofar as one may judge from a comparison of the figures for the distribution, by color, of the insane in hospitals in 1903, and of the general population in 1900, the same differences still exist" (p. 20). 3-25-44

IMMIGRANT RATE LESS THAN NATIVE

Now this argument might be used to say that the Negro should stay in the South. But those who hold this will, if they are logical, also have to say that the white immigrant, was better off in Europe because the foreign born white has a much higher rate of insanity, especially select white immigrants as the Germans, the Irish, and the Scandinavians than the native white. Will one say, as in the case of the Negro, that there was discrimination in admitting these foreign whites to hospitals?

THE foreign born whites have consistently had a higher rate than both Negroes and native whites. In 1890 in Washington, D. C., the foreign insanity rate was seven times that of the native white, and nearly 11 times that of the Negro. In New York state for the same period, the foreign white rate was double that of the Negro.

Later reports—1903, 1904, 1910, 1933—all confirm the above. In January 1910, the insane in hospitals per 100,000 of population were Native white, 168.7; foreign born white, 405.3; Negroes, 131.4. That is, the Negroes were lowest. In 1923 also, the Negroes registered lowest, except for the Japanese and the Indian. The Negro had 192; the Indian, 104.5; the Japanese, 148.3, and the Chinese, 340.6.

ANOTHER fact that Dr. Malzberg seems to have forgotten is that the well-to-do whites, who are far more numerous than well-to-do Negroes, are likely to send their insane to private hospitals, where they are not counted.

INSANITY IS INCREASING 3-25-44

It is impossible for me to go deeply into this subject in a few hundred words. This column is a condensation of matter from 20 typewritten pages, and even that was not enough to cover the subject. But, from what I have gathered, this appears to me: The Northern Negro has a higher insanity rate than the Southern one and also the natives whites, North and South. The Northern Negro has a lower rate than the foreign born white; while the Southern Negro has a lower rate than any group, except perhaps, the Indian. In a word, Dr. Malzberg's conclusions, are to me, quite unconvincing, when applied to the Negro of the nation.

AND as regards the groups, regardless of race or place of birth, insanity is on the increase in all of them. As a nation we are getting crazier and crazier. And unless something is done to reduce the wear and tear on the human organism, regardless of race, the worst is yet to come.

22-1944

Kentucky

Negroes to 'Show Thanks' For Dr. H. R. Leavell's Aid

Courier Journal — Louisville, Ky.

10-27-44

The Jefferson County Sunday-school Association is sponsoring an "appreciation meeting" for Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, City-County health director, 7 p.m. Sunday at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A., the Rev. Daniel Hughlett, secretary of the association, announced yesterday.

Dr. Leavell has accepted a post with the U. S. Public Health Service and will serve for a time with U.N.R.R.A. in the Balkans.

Speakers on the program include Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, oldest Negro doctor in Louisville; Dr. C. M. Young, who will represent the Louisville Health Center; Dr. J. B. Bell, representing the Red Cross Hospital, and Dr. Andrew Dibble, the Falls City Medical Society.

10-27-44

Mayor to Attend.

Mrs. Hortense Young, chairman of the health education committee of the association, and candidate for the Board of Education, will preside. The meeting will be opened by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, president of the organization. Mayor Wyatt has accepted an invitation to attend.

"We want to express our thanks to Dr. Leavell for what he has done for Negro health in Louisville," explained Hughlett.

22-1944

Mental Health

Four-Point Mental Health Program Outlined For City

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 4-14-44

A four-point mental health program for the Atlanta area was recommended today by the Social Planning Council, coordinating and planning medium for health and welfare services.

The plan, as outlined by Rhoda Kaufman, executive of the the Planning Council, proposes to meet the outstanding needs for psychiatric service by: (1) establishment of a Department of Psychiatry in the Emory University Medical School for the training of psychiatrists and the broader education of students and interns; (2) establishment of a Psychiatric Department in Grady Hospital to provide out-patient diagnostic and treatment service for the benefit of all citizens unable to pay for the service of a privately practicing psychiatrist; (3) provision of bed care in Grady Hospital for the benefit of acutely disturbed psychiatric patients pending decisions as to whether they can be treated locally or require commitment to the State Hospital; and (4) establishment of beds in non-profit hospitals for similar care of patients in higher income groups who can pay for this service. 4-14-44

"At the present time, it is often necessary for violent or acutely ill psychiatric patients to be cared for in the local jail pending commitment to the State Hospital," Miss Kaufman stated, "and because of the lack of any free diagnostic and treatment facilities, some patients reach acute stages of mental illnes who might have been saved breakdown by skilled help given in time."

She cited the amnesia victim now in the Atlanta jail for whom the Chief of Police has stated no psychiatric service is available as only a slightly more spectacular example of hundreds of patients known to welfare and health agencies who need psychiatric care.

To finance the program recommended by the Planning Council it is suggested that Grady Hospital be given additional appropriations and that Foundations be approached for supplementary assistance.

Miss Kaufman stated that the recommendations made by the Council were originally drafted by a committee of specialists in the mental health field and had been approved by members of all health and welfare agencies as well as by the executive board of the Council. "The Planning Council can conscientiously state that the utmost care has been devoted to the collection of information and the formulation of a plan for the mental health program. As outlined, this plan suggests ways in which this acutely needed service can be provided in an efficient and effective way without duplicating the work being done by any other organization in the community," Miss Kaufman said.

22-1944

New Jersey

N. J. Medicos Air Views On Federal Help

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
3-25-44

Charges, Intrigue Noted At New Jersey Medical Society Annual Meet Held In Newark

By CARL DUNBAR LAWRENCE

NEWARK, N. J.—In an atmos here charged with political intrigu and preconceived notions on th Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, th New Deal proposal for better healt in the nation was roundly condemn ed here Sunday by members of the North Jersey Medical Society and Dr. T. M. Smith, president of the National Medical Society.

Judging from what was said, most Negro physicians in the United States are supporting the American Medical Association's stand on Senator Wagner's proposal; even though the AMA is regarded as anti-Negro.

Dr. Smith, who made a special trip here from Chicago to join in the attack on what was termed an attempt to socialize medicine, indicated that the Wagner-Murray Dingell proposal would be blasted from Boston to Los Angeles at the next annual meeting of the National Medical Association. The NMA convention is scheduled to be held in St. Louis next August. 3-25-44

"Many of us are convinced," Dr. Smith told the physicians, their wives and guests, "that medicine can be best controlled by medical men and not by the politicians."

Warns Doctors!

It all started after the speech of Dr. Ernst Boas, eminent heart specialist of New York City's Mt. Sinai Hospital. 3-25-44

Dr. Boas, son of the late Dr. Franz Boas, famous anthropologist, asked the audience of 200 (half of them doctors) to keep their minds open on the proposed legislation. He also warned the doctors against the practice of making medicine a business.

"The American Medical Association through its stooge, the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Care, is deliberately spreading inaccuracies about the Wagner Bill," Dr. Boas said. "The leaders of medicine are lining up with the wholesale drug combines, insurance companies and big business generally."

Medicine in the changing order will inevitably follow similar trends in other fields, he added, and the community has a perfect right to decide on the type of medical care to be provided in the future.

Wants U. S. Subsidy

"Medicine is but one phase of society," Dr. Boas emphasized, "and as society changes, so must medicine. Adequate medical care is one of the essential rights of human beings. Millions in America are denied that right. I am therefore convinced that the real answer is in government subsidy." 3-25-44

Dr. Boas admitted that he was not completely sold on some features of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. Volunteer health insurance will not solve the problem, he said, because the majority of American workers do not earn enough "to foot the bill."

The unscheduled controversy lasted from 5 to 9.30 p. m. No one appeared bored, however. That was probably due to the dinner, music and singing of Aubrey Pankey; all of which had been appropriately arranged for the doctors and their guests.

In presenting Dr. Boas as the guest speaker, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, the toastmaster, forewarned the audience what to expect. "Dr. W. Harold Branch, chairman of the committee on arrangements, is going to introduce Dr. Boas," the Harlem surgeon said, "but I want you to know that I disagree with Dr. Boas' ideology. Of all the white men I know, however, he is the most eligible to be a colored man."

Following the introduction by Dr. Branch, Dr. Boas traced the history of public health plans in Europe and stressed the importance of preventive medicine now and in the world of tomorrow. 3-25-44

Prominent Speakers

Among the other prominent speakers opposed to Dr. Boas' views was Dr. Walter G. Alexander, one of the original founders of the North Jersey Medical Society 37 years ago.

Dr. Alexander, first Negro to serve in New Jersey's legislature, criticized the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill on the grounds that a doctor's patients would be allocated by a bureau responsible to the Surgeon General's office in Washington.

"These bureaus and commissions selected by politicians, have not been able to break up discrimination in the armed forces, so far as the Negro doctor is concerned. When they get the power to tell us how many patients each doctor is to have, I have a feeling they'll continue to play politics. So where do we come in?" Dr. Alexander asked.

Urged Cooperation

What the Jersey physicians lacked in enthusiasm towards the proposed legislation and Dr. Boas was made up for by Dr. George Cannon Jr., son of the late Dr. George Cannon Sr., one of the founders of the NJMS. Dr. Cannon, former president of the Manhattan Central Medical Society in Harlem, urged the Jersey doctors to cooperate with government and continue the fight against Jim Crowism from within and not on the outside. 3-25-44

"Doctors everywhere are learning that we are living in a changing world," Dr. Cannon said. "What was good yesterday may not be good today. It is all right to live in comfort and cry out against government interference but, when you think of the millions still living in squalor in the South who have no health facilities at all, you will change your opinion on being opposed to something simply because the government is behind it."

22-1944

Oklahoma

Blast Jim Crow In U.S. Public Health Center

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
10-7-44

WASHINGTON — Infiltration of sectional Jimcrow racial patterns into the practices of the United States Public Health Service, particularly in Muskogee, Oklahoma, was hit this week in a letter sent to Surgeon General Thomas Parran.

"We are reliably informed that the Public Health Station in Muskogee, does not permit Negroes to use the front entrance," said Leslie Perry, administrative assistant, NAACP. "And if the above described condition does obtain, I believe this matter merits your careful investigation with a view to corrective action.

"It is bad enough when State legislatures incorporate racist theories into the law, thereby segregating and oppressing a group of its citizens. When, however, an agency of the Federal Government undertakes, either by its own directives or by acquiescence in, or observance of, bigoted local and sectional racial patterns, it is not only reprehensive — but dangerous. There is a limit to which government can go and still continue to call itself democratic.

10-7-44

"We, therefore, urge that you issue, without further delay, appropriate directives to all field offices banning segregation and discrimination in the use of facilities of the Public Health Service on the basis of race or color."

Tennessee

New Phrase Of Medicine Brought To Memphis By Dr. Carl E. Yeager

World - Memphis, Tenn.
10-24-44

newcomer in the medical ranks Bluff City's Negro doctors man who bears a national nation in the field rarely en- by Negro practitioners, open- offices at 336 Butler Ave., here

Dr. Carl E. Yeager. He is Naturopathic Physician. And the former title of phase practice which, in a sense, is not too widely this area. There are only doctors located in with one Naturopathic Dr. Yeager is the first so registered in Shelby

10-24-44

is the only Negro who has delivered an address before annual convention of the Naturopathic Associa- made an additional repu- a health evangelist. a successful practictioner Angeles, Calif., and after years of this success, Dr. reveals that he felt call his services into the prevention and thus after ied studies in the Bible widely accepted as a dyna-

ger is one of the nation's on orators, particularly on health. He is the modest several degrees the re- ars of study and prepara- his field. They are MN Ph. DD (By way of explanation of Naturopathy; Philoso- Naturopathy; Spectro- Therapist; and Doctor of athy).

Naturopathic physician is a who uses the process of as nearly as possible in the of cures for various ail- It includes an understand- the mental and physical involved in various ail-

10-24-44

doctor is widely-travelled. toured widely in the South nation. He will be the city's egro Naturopathic Physi

interst of the interesting has been his work with marriage Guidance an institution designed to vice and make adjustments of marriage....the clinic ssfully launched and con Calif., with some of the leading sociologists and legal authorities taking an active part.

10-24-44

He is the father of two sons, Carl Yeager, Jr., noted young West Coast concert singer, and Bobby Yeager, lightweight champion boxer.

The doctor, who is a widower, is a graduate of Columbia University did special work on his particular field of medical interest at schools located in Hartford, Conn., and other centers.

His speciality is the curing of various ailments through the use of psychological and psychiatrtic means rather through the traditional recourse to drugs and surgersy.

10-24-44

Dr Yeager is one of the nation's most widely-recognized fauthorities in his field, and his opening of offices here marks the first time a Negro has appeared on the local scene with his qualifications.

Naturopathic Physician

World - Memphis, Tenn.

10-24-44

10-24-44

DR. CARL E. YAEGER, Naturopathic physician, the only Negro practitioner of his particular field of curative medicine in Shelby County, and one of the countys few men in this branch of medicine.

He has opened offices at 336 Butletr street and comes to the city from Los Angeles, Calif. He is a noted lecturer and authority on health and marriage problems.

War on TB to Be Expanded by Nat'l Body

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-29-44

Association to Offer Post-grad Courses for Physicians, Nurses

ADDITIONAL STAFF WORKERS SOUGHT

Poster Design Test Planned in Addition to Essay Competition

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Plans for an expanded and an intensified attack on tuberculosis were made by the committee on colored program of the National Tuberculosis Association at its annual meeting last week at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Among the activities planned for 1944-1945 are:

Additional post-graduate training courses for physicians and tuberculosis institutes for community leaders, nurses, teachers, clergymen and health nurses, and expansion of the current health education and tuberculosis case-finding programs in college.

The annual essay contest sponsored by the association will be held again this year. Approximately 100,000 colored high school and college students wrote essays on tuberculosis last year. Plans call for even greater student participation this year.

Plan Poster Design Contest

A poster design contest for art students throughout the country was approved by the committee and will be held this fall under the supervsion of Richmond Barthe, outstanding sculptor.

One main topic that occupied the committee's attention was the current lack of trained personnel. To overcome this situation, special training at the association's headquarters will be given to selected candidates. 1-29-44

Additional fellowships in health education and tuberculosis control will be offered this spring by the association and its affiliated State association to qualified college students, nurses and health workers.

Members of the committee are:

Dr. Paul P. McCain, Sanatorium, N.C., chairman; Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, director, Henry Phipps institute, Philadelphia; Dr. W. Rederick Brown, consultant, field casualty section, Office of Civilian Defense;

Dr. Martha Eliot, assistant chief, children's bureau, Department of Labor, Washington; Dr. J. R. Heller, Jr., assistant Surgeon General, U.S.P.H.A., Washington; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.;

Dr. C. Howard Marcy, medical director, Pittsburgh Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Ruth L. Roberts, president, Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee, New York; Frank W. Webster, executive secretary, N.C. Tuberculosis Association, Raleigh; Theodore J. Werle, executive secretary, Michigan Tuberculosis Association, Lansing; and Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director of the national association, ex-officio member.

Others attending the meeting were: Caude Barnett, ANP, Chicago; Richmond Barthe, New York; Mellie Faison, Pittsburgh Tuberculosis League; Dr. Henry S. Willis, medical director, William H. Maybury sanatorium, Northville, Mich., and Dr. St. Clair Guild and Leola Franklin, director and field representative, respectively of the Colored Program of the national association.

Other staff members of the national association at the meeting were: Frederick D. Hopkins, executive secretary; Clyde R. Miller, educational consultant, and Ellen Lovell, acting director of public relations. Mrs. Kendall Emerson was also a guest.

T. B. Legislation Is Introduced In D. C.

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia
June 1, 1944.

Much has been said recently concerning legislation for the establishment of a Division of Tuberculosis in the United States Public Health Service, according to an announcement made by Milton W. Bell, who added that such legislation has now been introduced in both the Senate and House of the United States.

All persons working in that direction, for better control measures of tuberculosis all over the country, have and are registering their approval of the bills by letters and other means to the chairmen of the Senate and House committees, to which the bill has been referred. It is asked that the members of the board of directors of the Atlanta Tuberculosis association write their immediate association write their immediate approval.

The bill is known as HR 4615 in the House, and Rep. Clarence F. Lea of California is chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to which the bill has been sent. The Senate has referred the bill (S 1851) to the Committee on Education and Labor. Chairman is Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah with two southern Senators, Claude Pepper of Florida and Lister Hill of Alabama serving as members.

The executive committee of the board of directors of the National Tuberculuosis association have recorded their approval of this legislation and the Georgia Tuberlosis association heartily approves the move.

At the 1944 annual session of the State and Territorial Health Officers conference in Washington, unanimous approval was given and viigorous support promised the legislation. Atlanta officers of the TB organization stated that they had only two copies of the bill at hand and for that reason they are not in a position to send out copies.

T. B. given as 2nd cause of death

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
6-26-44

Tuberculosis is the second cause of death in California for all age groups 1 to 45 years and the mortality rate from that disease is on a rise for the first time since 1936-37, according to the June issue of "Facts for Action," statistical bulletin published by the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Breaking the age groups down, it was revealed that for ages 1 to 4, tuberculosis was exceeded by pneumonia and influenza (a combined cause of death); for age groups 5 to 24, motor vehicle deaths took first place with tuberculosis a close second; and from 25 to 44, heart disease assumed first place, followed by tuberculosis.

These statistics are for 1942—the last year on which statistics are available, but it has been shown statistically that the death rate from tuberculosis rises still higher in wartime.

"Although we do not as yet know whether the death rate will continue to increase, it seems extremely likely that present employment opportunities may bring back into the labor market tuberculous individuals who have not completed their cure, or keep at their jobs those who should be under treatment, with an inevitable rise in mortality," according to the bulletin. 6-26-44

"Of tuberculosis deaths occurring in Los Angeles, approximately 40 percent were never reported as cases. These cases presumably go until a short time before death, spreading the disease among the population in spite of intensive case finding efforts."

Tuberculosis In Virginia

Journal + Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Medical records show that there are approximately 3½ Negro cases of tuberculosis in Virginia to every one white case.

One of the reasons:

Virginia maintains three state TB sanatoriums; two for whites, one for Negroes. The General Assembly has made the following provisions for the maintenance and operation of these three sanatoriums for the next two years:

3-4-44

WHITE	
Blue Ridge	$470,790.00
Catawba	$524,560.00
COLORED	
Piedmont	$385,065.00

While TB is 3½ times as prevalent among Negroes as among white people the State spends for its eradication less than one-third the amount on Negroes that it spends on white people.

Tuberculosis Stressed In Negro Schools

Tarboro, N.C. Southerner

The cause, symptoms, and cure of tuberculosis have been brought out in talks and films at the Pattillo, Willow Grove, Bellamy, Leggett, and Lawrence Negro schools this week by the staff of the county health department, according to Dr. W. K. McDowell, health officer.

Today a talk on tuberculosis was given and a film, "Let My People Live," was shown at the Bricks and Coakley Negro schools. 4-6-44

The county health department is cooperating with the tuberculosis association in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis by holding an all-day fluoroscopic clinic April 17 at the county health department. Appointments may be made by calling the health department, phone 56.

Urge Federal Aid To Combat Tuberculosis

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Call Upon Congress For Funds As Public Health Service

7-22-44

RICHMOND, Va. — Joining hands with the National Tuberculosis Association and affiliated organizations in other states, the Virginia Tuberculosis Association has called upon the Old Dominion's representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a congressional appropriation for the full operation of the new division of tuberculosis of the United States Public Health Service.

Miss Helen H. Smith, president of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, who announced its action recently, explained that tuberculosis associations had been influential in

measures for the prevention, but the service men and women treatment and control of the already are beginning to return white plague, and to assist the to this country, many of them states in establishing control the and, consequently, we are looking facilities vistims of tuberculosis, which ernment to help control spread of tuberculosis. Noting to the U. S. Public Health thousands of Service to help us meet the situ- ers, some of ation which may become acute."

7-22-44

ACT OF CONGRESS

The recent act of Congress only are there thousands must rely upon the federal gov- persuading Congress to create

Miss Smith, "we It is impossible for the states

to cope with this situation,

the disease.

Tuberculosis Takes Heavy Toll On Youth

Norfolk, Va.

Death Rate in State Ranks Next Highest To Accidents

RICHMOND, Va. — Despite the use of better-known techniques to control and eradicate tuberculosis, that disease was the cause of the deaths of more young people in Virginia last year than were claimed by all other diseases, being exceeded only by accidents of all kinds, according to figures from the State Health Department, announced this week by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association.

In the age group of 15 to 24 years, there were 482 fatal accidents in the state during 1943, while in the same group tuberculosis killed 251. In other words, said Dr. I. C. Riggin, state health commissioner, tuberculosis was the greatest killer of youth in Virginia last year except accidents. 7-29-44

NEXT TO ACCIDENTS

Accidents ranked fifth among the chief causes of deaths of Virginians of all ages in 1943, Dr. Riggin said, while tuberculosis stood in seventh place.

The 10 principal causes of death of Virginians in 1943, according to Dr. Riggin, were as follows:

Heart diseases, 6,896; cerebral hemorrhage, 2,941; nephritis, 2,478; cancer, 2,363; accidents, 2,181; pneumonia (all forms), 1,603; tuberculosis (all forms), 1,397; premature births, 989; diabetes, 505; syphilis, 376.

Holding up these figures as a warning, Dr. Riggin emphasized that Virginians cannot afford to relax their year 'round warfare against tuberculosis, whose incidence is already swinging upward in 19 states as a result of war conditions.

CHANCE FOR SERVICE

News-Birmingham, Ala.

The State Department of Health has released findings of a report received from the National Tuberculosis Association which shows that approximately one new case out of every 41 reported last year from the entire United States was reported from Alabama. 10-21-44

Of the 118,042 cases of the disease reported during the year, the report shows, 2,894 were reported from this state. Only 12 of the 48 states—California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—reported more cases than Alabama.

The State Health Department in announcing the figures explained that this state's relatively large number of reported cases was due in large measure to the large proportion of Negroes in Alabama and the South generally, adding that tuberculosis is especially prevalent among members of the colored race.

With its being admitted there is a high percentage of tuberculosis among the Negroes, wouldn't it be a good investment for the health of all Alabamians to increase work among the Negroes to eliminate or reduce many of the diseases from which they are suffering and spreading?

If we in the South could improve health among the Negroes, it is only logical to assume that the general health of all of our people would be improved and there would be less health hazards prevalent. 10-21-44

Getting at the source of the trouble has always proved to be the most effective means of dealing with situations regardless of whether health or some other element of our economy was involved.—Anniston Star.

Negro Leaders Will Learn Tuberculosis Control Ideas

Courier Journal—Louisville, Ky.

10-22-44

Twenty-five students from twelve states have enrolled in a tuberculosis institute for Negroes to be held tomorrow through Saturday at Louisville Municipal College.

The institute, to be conducted by Dr. Cameron St. C. Guild of the National Tuberculosis Association, was planned primarily to reach Negro leaders who are interested in tuberculosis or public health work, whether as physicians, nurses, social workers, administrators or volunteers.

Objectives will be to present a modern concept of tuberculosis as a medical and social problem; to present approved methods of controlling tuberculosis, and to inspire those who attend with the possibility of saving lives through trained leadership.

Morning sessions will be held from 9:30 to 12 noon, and afternoon classes from 2 until 4:30. Combined lecture and discussion methods will be employed by speakers. 10-22-44

The institute will open tomorrow with introductory remarks by F. D. Hopkins, executive secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association, and will close Saturday morning with a round-table discussion. The meeting is sponsored by the Louisville Tuberculosis Association.

Winners in National TB Essay Contest Announced

Afro-American Balt. Md.

11-18-44

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Winners of first prizes in three classifications in the 1944 Colored Essay Contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and affiliates have been announced by Dr. Paul P. McCain, Sanatorium, N.C., chairman of the colored program committee.

About 100,000 colored students participated in the contest. Hazel Martin, a student of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., was awarded first prize of $50 for the best essay written by a college student.

Corliss L. Mays of Merrill High School, Pine Bluff, Ark., winner of the top award for the best essay from a high school pupil, chose a hundred-dollar scholarship to Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College at Pine Bluff.

First award in the class project went to the ninth science class, Section 7, of Carver Junior High School, Tulsa, Okla., accepted a seventy-five-dollar cash award to establish a tuberculosis library.

Thirty additional national awards were made. The essays were judged first on a State-wide basis. The three best in each classification in the States were entered in the national competition.

Other prize winners in the individual high school essay group

Madeline Harris, Coleman High, Coleman, Mich., $50; third prize, $25, Charles E. Windsor, Thomas Jefferson High, Los Angeles; $15 Frederick Swanson, Langston High, Danville; Thelma Smith, Our Lady of the Woods, Carthage, Ohio, $10;

Honorable mention, $5 each, went to Phil E. Parker, Manning Training, Manning, S.C.; Dorothy Wheeler, Roosevelt, Jr., High, Peoria, Ill.; Earl Pinkerton, Immaculate Conception High, Augusta, Ga.;

Evelyn Grundy, Jackson Junior High, Louisville; Robert A. Daniel, Armstrong, Washington.

Audrey Williams, J. W. Hoffman, New Orleans; Bernice Johnson, Sumner High, St. Louis; Sanford Harper, Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta.

Class Project Winners

In the high school class project essay group, the other awards were:

Patricia Clemons and the sophomore class, Dunbar High, Lynchburg, Va., $50; Group A, Robert Smalls High School, Beaufort, S.C., $25; tenth grade English, Hillside High School, Durham, N.C., $15; 9-A English class, Lincoln High School, Evansville, Ind., $10; senior class, Barret's Chapel High School, Memphis, $5.

Other College Winners

Other prize winners among college students were:

Dolores Jenkins, Florida A. and M., Tallahassee, $25; Anne Derr, Livingston, Salisbury, N.C., and Lucy E. Rose, Wilberforce, $15 each; Edna A. Gabriel, Prairie View, and Dortha Amith, Arkansas Baptist, Little Rock, $15 each;

Honorable mention, $5 each, to Julia M. Hubert, Benedict, Columbia, S.C.; Sara Webster, Spelman, Atlanta; Effie B. Carter, West Virginia State Institute; Phyllis L. Keele, Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Virginia Lynch, LeMoyne, Memphis; Ira E. Teeson, Tuskegee; Lillie R. Greene, St. Paul's Polytechnic, Lawrenceville, Va.; Dorothy M. Ward, Maryland State Teachers' College, Bowie, Md.

22-1944

U. S. Public Health Service

Ruth M. Watson And James G. Faustina On Staff Of U. S. Public Health Service

Age - N.Y., N.Y. July 22, 1944

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, this week announced the appointment of James G. Faustina, New Orleans, La., and Miss Ruth M. Watson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., to the staff of the office of Field Activities. 7-22-44

Miss Watson is a temporary employe on a three-month leave from the faculty of Arkansas State College where she is a teacher of biology. She is conducting courses through the South in malaria education. Mr. Faustina is a full-time employe and is working in the campaign to stamp out venereal disease.

Born in New Orleans 31 years ago, Mr. Faustina graudated from Xavier University of that city with the degree of Bachelor of Science, with a major in health and physical education. His post-graduate work was in the field of health education at the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan, where he received the Master of Science degree. Since 1937, he has been employed in the New Orleans Public School System as special assistant in school health education.

Mr. Faustina entered the Public Health Service in May of this year and after orientation at the Admin-istration Headquarters in Bethesda, Md., and field observations in New York, Cleveland, Chicago and at the University of Michigan, he entered upon a summer school program in selected Negro colleges that had applied for personnel in venereal disease and malaria education.

Aftre his summer program, Mr. Faustina will be assigned to year-round activities for the promotion of health education in schools and communities of various States, working from the office of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, senior specialist in Public Health Education of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Orleanian Added To U. S. Public Health Personnel

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
7-22-44

The U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, this week announced the appointment of James G. Faustina, New Orleans, and Miss Ruth M. Watson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., to the staff of the office of Field Activities.

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22-1944 Venereal Diseases

Soldiers Taught to Fight V. D.
at Tuskegee School

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.--The army's school for training soldiers to fight venereal disease opened here in early 1943, and, headed by Lt. Col. George McDonald, former Baltimore physician, turned out more than 300 graduates last year from 150 camps and stations throughout the nation.

Instructors at the school use as their basis for training education, recreation and suppression. The classes are orentated through modern text books illustrative films and lectures of visiting health authorities on the dangerous effects of venereal disease as well as its diagnosis and treatment.

The work of Lt. Col. McDonald, venereal disease control officer, in devising means to suppress the disease at this base was so outstanding that the War Department ordered him to make a tour through many of the Southern States. That marked the beginning of Tuskegee's V. D. school.

Easterners at School

Easterners now assigned to V. D. course are:

S/Sgts. Walter E. Harris of New York City, Douglas E. Williams of Middlesboro, Ky.; George E. Ayers of Philadelphia, Sgts. Claude Anderson and Charles F. Leftwich of Washington, D.C.; George L. Starke of New Rochelle, N.Y. and Elvin C. Loatman of Bridgeton, N.J.

Cpls. Cyrus Seabrook and Ernest L. DeBerry of New York City, William O. Allen of Philadelphia; James A. Douglas of New York City, John C. Davis of Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles E. Ballard of Buffalo, N. Y., Edwin B. Scipio of Chadbourn, N.C., George Fraizer of Winchester, Ky., Curtis Sessoms of Washington, D.C. Warren R. Driver of Trenton, N. J., and Pfc. Ernest E. Morrison of New Kensington, Pa.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 4-1-44

22-1944

Veneral Diseases

V-D Control Program Outlined In Raleigh

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-11-44

RALEIGH, N. C.—Executives of the National Negro Insurance association, representing 45 member companies, met here with representatives of national health agencies in a two-day conference to work out plans for a nationwide venereal disease control program. Organizations represented were the American Social Hygiene association, U.S. Public Health Service, State Board of Health, Social Protection Service and the Venereal Disease Education institute.

The conference is one of a series of meetings now being held throughout the country under the sponsorship of the participating agencies with a view of securing the aid of national Negro organizations in an intensive drive against venereal diseases.

Speaking for the insurance companies, B. T. Bradshaw, president of the association, observed that the high degree of venereal disease existing in our country poses a problem to all Americans.

DR. SNOW PRESIDES

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer, pointed out the necessity for action on the part of Negro leaders if inroads are to be made in this fight against venereal disease. 3-11-44

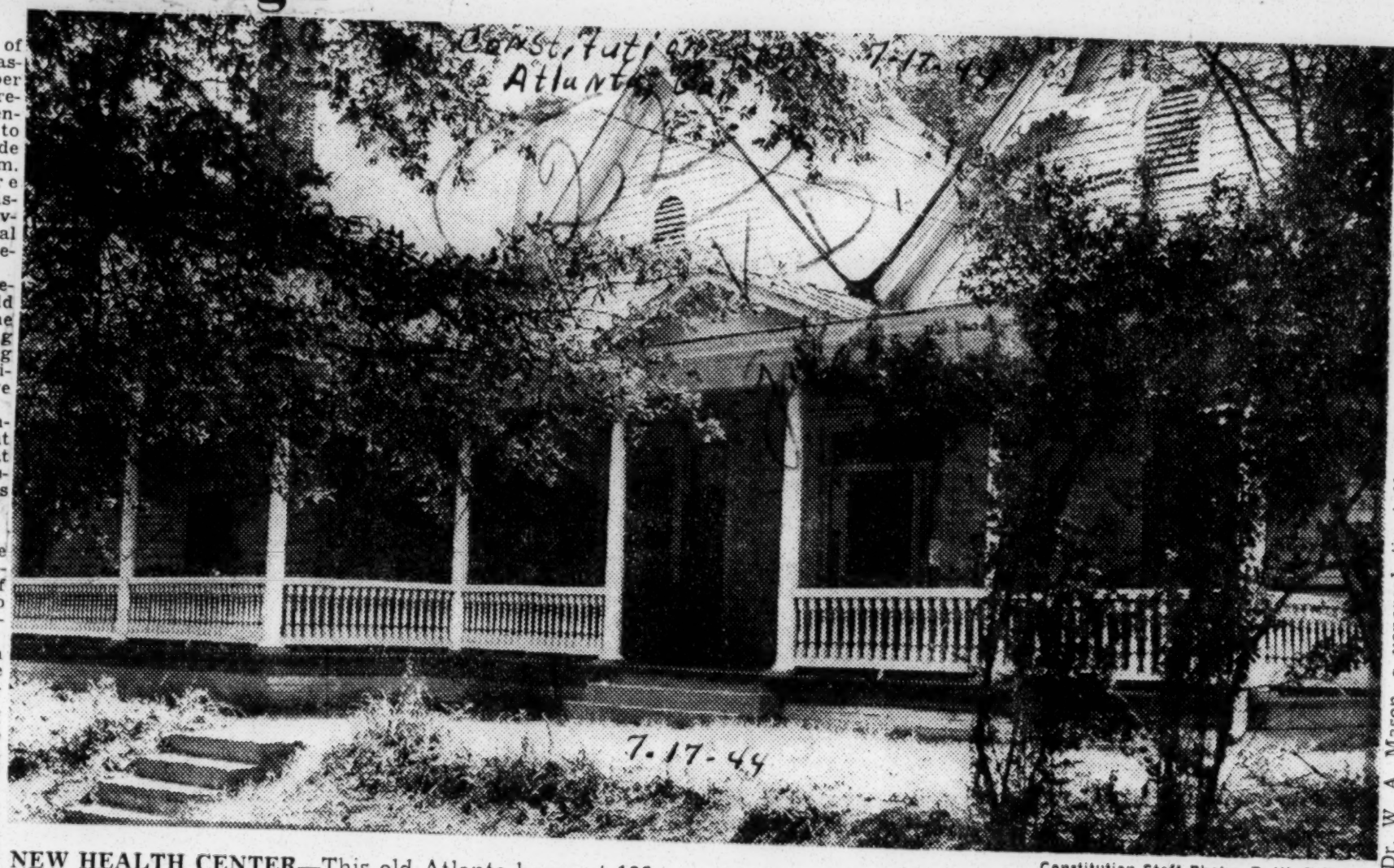
Dr. William F. Snow, chairman of the American Social Hygiene association, presided over the sessions.

Credit for the organization of the conference and the setting up of the agenda goes to John M. Ragland, consultant to the Social Protection division of the FSA.

NEGRO LEADERS

Officers of the insurance association attending included B. T. Bradshaw, president, Richmond, Va.; A. P. Bentley, secretary, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Robert Greenidge, vice president, Detroit, Mich.; J. T. Betsch, Jacksonville, Fla.; Asa Spaulding, chairman executive committee, Durham, and L. C. Blount, past president, Detroit. Other Negro leaders present included Dean E. E. King of Edward Waters college, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chester R. Cowart, Jacksonville, Fla.; Aaron Day, Durham, and Allen Weatherford, St. Augustine's college, Raleigh. 3-11-44

Representatives of the health agencies participating in the conference included Dr. Snow, Blake Cabot and Raymond Clapp of the American Social Hygiene association; John M. Ragland of the Social Protection division; Dr. Reynolds, Capus Waynick, Dr. J. C. Knox and Dr. Walter J. Hughes of the State Board of Health; H. I. F. Nanton of the V.D.E.I., and Curtis Ezell of the Social Protection division.



Constitution Staff Photo—B. W. Callaway.

NEW HEALTH CENTER—This old Atlanta home at 186 Sunset avenue, N. W., was dedicated "to the very good health" of Negro members of the community at ceremonies yesterday afternoon. Established as a venereal disease clinic, it is expected eventually to include all health services.

Newest Health Center Has All-Negro Staff

Constitution—Atlanta, Ga.

7-17-44

By CELESTINE SIBLEY.

The smell of new paint was fresh upon the morning air and somewhere in the back a carpenter's hammer rang with steady, rhythmic strokes as the little group of doctors finished their tour of the sprawling, old-fashioned dwelling, now given over to antiseptically clean examining and treatment rooms.

Dr. James F. Hackney, assistant city health officer, drew up in front of the office of the white-coated Negro doctor-director and mopped his brow with pride and satisfaction.

He had looked on Atlanta's newly dedicated Westside health center and seen not only an old house with $16,000 worth of repairs and equipment added to it, not only a tremendous addition to the city health department's overcrowded clinic facilities. More than that, Dr. Hackney had seen a new proof of something he and other public health officials believe in strongly:

"Education is the foundation of public health."

The overworked phrase, "Let the people know," is a living one to Dr. Hackney and his colleagues in public health because they have learned that public health depends absolutely on the public's attitude and desire for improvement.

CENTER DEDICATED 7-17-44

The Westside health center, which several score white and Negro citizens dedicated yesterday afternoon, at 186 Sunset avenue, N. W., on the magnolia-shaded grounds of the old Breitenbucher home, is the direct result of an educational program undertaken by the Negro leaders of Atlanta two years ago; a program, Dr. Hackney said, which "far surpassed any expectation."

Venereal disease, taking a heavy wartime toll from both races, had the attention of the nation, and the Atlanta Urban League, a Community Fund organization for the betterment of conditions among Negroes, decided to turn its sights against the disease among its own people.

"We knew," recounted one leader, "that there was a higher rate of preventable diseases among our people—and a higher death rate, too. We also knew that germs don't know the difference in race and it was up to us to assume as our civic responsibility the group closest to us."

BUSY GROUP 7-17-44

Already up to its elbows in the task of getting babies to well-baby clinics, getting them immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox, the Urban League set out to find why the venereal disease clinic on Hunter street lost so many Negro patients after the first visit or two. They conducted a survey which resulted in the recommendation for more clinics and increased use of Negro personnel to treat Negro patients. Meanwhile, students in the Negro junior and senior high schools were competing for $50 and $25 war bond prizes in an essay contest on the subject of venereal disease.

Movies were being shown at community houses and in school auditoriums emphasizing the dangers of venereal disease, and churches conducted campaigns to get their members to have blood tests made. A committee went to work to get the schools to add new science courses and present the facts of sex hygiene, and the Social Planning Council, along with 50 other civic groups and more than 200 individuals, approved the establishment of an all-Negro clinic.

Because Lanham act funds were available for the treatment of venereal diseases, the Westside Health Center was established for that purpose but both city health officials and leaders in the Negro community hope eventually to see the addition of well-baby clinics and tuberculosis and dental clinics and pre-natal services. They already have some of the equipment needed in their spacious examining and treatment rooms.

The Federal Works Agency supplied the funds for repairing and equipping the building and an additional $29,000 will be spent by the city and state health department where he later served as chief of the venereal disease department. Friday, from 4 to 6 p. m. Tuesdays of four Negro doctors in- and Thursdays, and from 6 to 8 classmate and two for- p. m. Wednesdays.

Dr. W. A. Mason, a venereal disease expert assigned to the state nurses and three public health nurses who follow up clinic visits with trips to the patients' homes. 7-7-44

Dr. Mason is already a graduate of Meharry treating an average of 30 patients College in Nashville, a week, will be open from 10 a. m. to noon Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from 6 to 8 p. m. Wednesdays.

The staff also includes four clinic nurses and three public health nurses who follow up clinic visits with trips to the patients' homes. The clinic, which is already treating an average of 30 patients a week, will be open from 10 a. m. to noon Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from 6 to 8 p. m. Wednesdays.

Major Goff Assigned To U.S. Public Health Service

Major M. H. Goff, formerly a practicing physician in Chicago, and now with the U. S. army medical corps, received word that the Surgeon General's office has agreed to his release to the U. S. Public Health Service. This transfer was made possible because of the work that Major Goff did in venereal disease control among colored troops at Ft. Devens, Mass., also in Boston, Mass., and New York.

In 1943 he was ordered to New York by Gen. Hugh Drum to investigate the venereal disease situation after the Savoy ballroom was closed and received especial commendation from the Venereal Disease Control officer of the Second Army.

He was then sent to Boston where he opened and supervised the prophylactic station and organized a citizens group, which included the Director of Public Health of Boston, to combat the disease and juvenile delinquency. He received high praise for his work from Gen. Sherman Miles who sent copies of a paper prepared by Major Goff to all units in his command for use as a guide in studying and combating the disease.

His release by the army is the first instance of this kind for a colored medical officer and is in accord with the Co-ordinated Plan of the Federal agencies to cooperate in combating venereal diseases.

Former Tennis Star

Major Goff is an ex-tennis star, once fifth ranking player in the National Lawn Tennis association; a graduate of Howard U. medical school, and has had a two-year Rosenwald Fellowship in surgery and pathology at the U. of C., and Michael Reese hospital. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in 1932, and attended the army surgical course at the University of Michigan in 1933. He served as an assistant health officer for Cook county, Illinois, from 1933 to 1935 when he was ordered on active duty with the army in the Civilian Conservation Corps where he remained until 1941 at which time he volunteered for duty with the regular army.

He was sent to the 366th Infantry, Ft. Devens, Mass., where he became Regimental Surgeon, but because of an injury was prevented from going overseas with this unit. He also served at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia, until his transfer to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., where he acted as ward surgeon and administered penecillin under Lt.-Col. Thatcher. Major Goff is now located at 4646 South Michigan avenue.

MAJOR M. H. GOFF

Venereal disease rise alarming

A military "out of bounds" order for the entire Eastside looms unless something is done about the alarming spread of venereal diseases, the community was told Monday night by military, naval and civilian health authorities at a meeting called by the Eastside Chamber of Commerce to consider the problem.

Growing out of the complaint of several Eastside cafes and night clubs of discrimination practiced against them in "out of bounds" orders issued by military and naval authorities, the meeting heard facts and figures on the rise of syphilis and gonorrhea in the Central avenue sector and its infection of both civilian and military personnel.

Rather than showing discrimination, figures on the prevalence of venereal disease infections among naval personnel visiting the Central avenue sector, reflected on the nature of the banned places and on the community at large, Lt. Commander I. D. Litwack declared.

Prostitution is out of control in the Eastside sector, Commander Litwack charged, in suggesting causes for the spread of infection.

His general statements were corroborated by Major Wiley of the Army Medical Corps.

A sharp rise in venereal disease infection among the civilian population was reported by Dr. Ruth J. Temple, Southeast district health officer and head of the Central avenue Poly-Clinic. Dr. Temple made a plea for post-graduate study of modern methods of treating syphilis and gonorrhea by physicians and for clinical study of the disease and its treatment by lay people as intelligent methods of combatting the disease.

Though it is the leader of all communicable diseases, if attended in its early stages, syphilis can be cured or immunized, Dr. Herbert H. Cowper, City Health Dept. venereal disease control officer, declared.

Sharp reproof of public reluctance to openly deal with the problem was delivered by William Nickerson Jr., president of the Golden State Life Insurance co., who revealed a familiarity with the problem in reciting insurance co. figures, and by the Rev. Baxter Carroll Duke at whose Avalon Christian church the meeting was held.

Pledging a re-doubling of police department efforts to combat prostitution, Deputy Chief W. J. Bradley nevertheless offset some of the criticism of Department effectiveness against the evil with a revelation that of 100 women and girls arrested recently for resorting who claimed that no money was involved in the transaction, 30 were found to be suffering from venereal disease. The meeting was presided over by Dr. P. Price Cobbs.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

By WALTER WHITE

THIS IS a column on a subject it is difficult to write about and one which some Negroes may believe should not be discussed in print. But it must be dragged out into the open to the end that something may be done about a condition which, sometimes justifiably and occasionally deliberately to discredit Negroes, is fastening segregation more relentlessly on the Negro. It is the venereal disease rate.

Walter White

Not long ago a Navy officer told me of the success with which white and Negro sailors had been billeted together although the place was in the deep South. The men ate, studied, slept and played together with complete freedom from friction.

But after a few weeks the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhea among the Negro sailors rose at so much faster a rate than that of the whites, all the Negroes were segregated. Search for the sources of infection disclosed that one of the chief of them was a high school in a nearby town. An appalling number of the teen age girls were found to be infected.

Should "Admonish" the Men

IN SEVERAL camps overseas Negro and white officers, particularly the former, asked me when speaking to colored troops to admonish the men to take care of themselves and thus help to prevent harm being done to the entire race.

I learned a lot from these experiences. Many of the men came from rural areas in the South, where social hygiene information is lacking for both whites and Negroes but particularly for the latter. I was told of dangerous myths such as that white women, because they are white, just can't be diseased, that a youth does not become a man until he has had gonorrhea; that disease preventing contraceptives are injurious.

A disinclination, born of carelessness and laziness, to utilize prophylaxis within the prescribed time seemed the second most contributory cause.

Told of Negro's Contributions

Negro history would not at first to be a weapon of much value in st this evil. But it has been at ces Naval Training station. The of the Negro's contributions to nculcate pride and self-respect as nstruction on how and why they e of disease. The V.D. rate has ss than a tenth of what it had nination of leaves even to nearby oot training has also contributed

STUDY OF Negro

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22-1944

Venereal Diseases

Drive Being Made To Stamp Out Venereal Disease in County

Manning, S. C. Times
January 5, 1944

One hundred and seventy-nine cases of syphilis were under treatment in the venereal disease clinics of Clarendon County during the month of October according to figures from the Division of Venereal Disease Control of the State Board of Health as announced today by Dr. D. B. Montgomery, Clarendon County Health Officer.

Five hundred and twenty-five treatments for the disease were given by the clinics during the month.

While the number of patients receiving treatment during the month represent a wide attack on the venereal disease problem in Clarendon County, officials of the Division of Venereal Disease Control believe that it is short of the actual number of cases in existence. Some are receiving treatment from private physicians while many others, officials believe, have not yet been brought under treatment and thus are capable of continuing the spread of these dangerous diseases.

Looking toward bringing venereal disease to the minimum in South Carolina the State Board of Health is now operating three Quarantine Hospitals or treatment centers in the Columbia area—number 1 at Pontiac, for negro women; number 2, "Camp Victory" for white women near Styx in Lexington County, and number 3 on the Greenville highway about eight miles from Columbia.

Negro Venereal Disease Control Groups To Meet

Nashville, Tenn., Banner

Henry J. Stockard, chairman of the Negro Venereal Disease Control Committee, announced today that his committee will meet with East Nashville Negro leaders at 8 o'clock tonight at the Gardner Funeral Home, 711 Main Street, to organize plans for combatting the social diseases among his race.

Stockard said subsequent meetings have been planned with the Negroes of other districts with the idea of enrolling 20,000 Negroes for blood tests, as the first measure in disease control. March, 8, 1944

From 100 to 200 chapters, set up in every Negro district, Stockard said have been planned, with each chapter enrolling 6 to 15 members, headed by a chairman, cochairman and a secretary. The campaign is based on the Office of Civilian Defense air raid warden set-up, the VD program being substituted for the original work of this group.

Interracial Body Sponsors Health Program For Negroes

Daily World-
Atlanta, Ga. 2-4-44

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — "The confidential files of the American Social Hygiene Association contain thousands of letters from men and women willing to mortgage their homes to go where they could benefit by "the miraculous new cure" for syphilis or gonorrhea about which they had read. It was their hope that in some distant city they could obtain cures the home-town doctor did not know how to effect."

The above statement is a portion of a press release issued by the American Hygiene Association on the eve of its nationally-observed "Social Hygiene Day," set for February 2.

Of special interest to Memphis Negro citizens in this connection this year is the proposed program of the Interracial Committee of the Council of Social Agencies here.

The Interracial Committee, headed by Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, is sponsoring a health program among the Negro youth of Memphis, which will reach a high point on "Social Hygiene Day," next month.

A special radio program has already been arranged to be broadcast over station WMPS, on Wednesday night, February 2, at 10 p. m. The time is being donated by the R. S. Lewis Funeral Company.

Such subjects as venereal disease treatment and cure, personal cleanliness, and related topics will be emphasized in the Negro public schools, and over the special radio program. 2-4-44

The Inetrracial Committee of the Memphis Council of Social Agencies began some time ago to sponsor a health program in the schools. Specal health courses and a physical fitness program have been sponsored under a sub-committee assigned to this work.

The New Health Center

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 5-3-44

The creation of an all-Negro Health Center on Sunset Avenue by the Atlanta Health Department, in an effort to stem the tide against the spread of venereal diseases, will fill a long-felt need of colored citizens and comes as a result of prolonged appeals from our Negro leaders.

Syphilis and gonorrhea are the principal venereal diseases. Venereal diseases are transmitted from person to person. The prevention and control of communicable diseases is the primary objective of the Atlanta Health Department. In Georgia reports show, four per cent of whites and 25 per cent of Negroes contract syphilis at some time during their lives. Gonorrhea affects about twice as many persons as does syphilis. It is estimated that over 300,000 persons have syphilis in the state. One out of every 10 in our insane asylums is there because of syphilis of the brain. It costs Georgia taxpayers approximately $150,000 annually to support them.

Figures on the incidence of syphilis and other forms of venereal diseases among Atlanta Negroes are not available. But judging from the prevalence of vices which produce the disease, our guess is that figure, if it were known, would be surprisingly high. At any rate ,we are assured by the creation of the new center of a direct and intensive drive upon this social disease. 5-3-44

The clinic, which is to be operated cooperatively by the city, county, state and federal governments, is to be manned by an all-Negro personnel. And while for the present the clinic will minister only to venereal disease spread, it is to be fervently hoped that the program will be so expanded so as to become a center in which all of the health needs of our citizens will be cared for. On the other hand, for the immediate future, it is planned that certain physicians will serve the center on a part-time hourly schedule, whereas, our city-wide Health Committee had anticipated the appointment of a full-time United States Public Health physician. It is still hoped that such an appointment will be made.

How's Your Blood?

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga 5-6-44

Following close on the heels of the announcement of a new Health Center for Negroes of Atlanta, Dr. W. A. Mason, United States Public Health physician, stationed in Atlanta, in cooperation with the Georgia Department of Public Health, has written and published a timely monograph, being an ABC description of the cause, treatment and cure for venereal diseases.

The author begins with this arresting sentence: "Good blood is mighty fine." He then goes on to the object of his study. "Bad blood is nothing to go around frolicking with. Some people think if they bleed too much when they scratch their hands, that's bad blood; others think if they don't bleed but a very little bit when they cut their toe, that's bad blood too. That's not bad blood. Bad blood means Syphilis, and it's a real misery. It is a misery in the head, and misery in the bones, and often it's misery in the heart, and that's real bad. It gets you down in the back. It keeps you feeling poorly, and it's slow death if it is not treated by a doctor.

Bad blood is not your friend, but some people call it by many other names as Siph, a dose, a case, etc. Doctors call it Syphilis. They all mean the same thing. And it's catching. Bad blood is not caused by dirt or weakness. It is a catching disease.

Dr. Mason then proceeds to proscribe methods for treatment and cure. First, he recommend blood test. Second, the dire effects of the disease as it affects women, are discussed. Third, he sets forth methods on how to keep from getting bad blood, followed by methods on what to do if you have bad blood. 5-6-44

"If you have bad blood," states Dr. Mason, "you can get well. Just do what your doctor tells you. He will give you shots—not a few shots, but many shots. The shots kill the germs and purify the blood. No other medicine can cure this misery. Shots make people pep and make them real pert. In women they make the excent shots skin pretty and smooth."

Sounding a closing word of warning, Dr. Mason ends his statement: "Be smart. Stay away from two-call all with this stay all with it healthy. They doctors, and get well, just not dried up. If your good keep it that way."

Social Hygiene Ass'n Charts Strategy in War on Syphilis

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Plans for the reduction of syphilis, gonorrhea and other venereal disease cases and the prevention of new infections as far as possible were discussed Monday at a meeting of the continuation committee of a recently held conference with colored leaders on "Wartime Problems of Venereal Disease Control."

Dr. William F. Snow, chairman of the executive committee of the American Social Hygiene Association and chairman of the continuation committee, presided at the meeting which took place in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Snow said that the purpose of the meeting was to take action on decisions made at the conference which was held under the auspices of the American Social Hygiene Association in NYC November 22 and 23.

Malady Ignores Race Lines

The medic declared:

"It is recognized that the venereal diseases attack people without the distinction of race, creed, color or national origin and must in turn be fought in the open by all people.

"It is also recognized that limitations of economic, social, medical and educational opportunities and facilities have conspired to give these diseases special opportunities for spread among certain population groups, including colored groups. 1-29-44

"It is known, too, that colored citizens are eager to do their utmost to eradicate venereal disease infections as an aid in war and for community life when peace is restored.

"With these views in mind, the association arranged the conference with colored leaders in order to consider practical measures whereby colored voluntary organizations can best join in united action at Federal, State and local levels aimed at reducing venereal diseases.

"This continuation committee of the conference is meeting to discuss ways and means of carrying out recommendations made at the conference."

Other Committee Members

In addition to Dr. Snow, members of the continuation committee are: 1-29-44

Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune, president, Council of Negro Women; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, director of public health, Howard University medical school; Dr. T. K. Lawless, dermatologist and consultant, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University; Lt. Col. Thomas Turner, chief, branch of Venereal Disease Control, U.S. Army;

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant, Selective Service System; Dr. F. B. Washington, director Atlanta University School of Social Work; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., executive director, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses; John A. Sengstacke president, Negro Publishers' Association.

Welfare Leader Urges Special VD Program Among Negroes Here

Morning Sentinel
Orlando, Florida

The community forces fighting venereal disease have not adequately handled negro VD problems, Mrs. Evelyn Cummins, director of the District Welfare Board, said yesterday, in commenting on the recent VD Institute.

Because venereal disease in Orange County is 80 per cent among the negro population, there should be more stress put on their problem, probably brought about through collaboration with the negro leaders, she said. 7-2-44

Negroes have demonstrated that they are interested in fighting the insidious disease among their race. More than 50 of their leaders attended the Institute and invited Nelson Jackson, negro, of the Federal Security Agency in Atlanta to speak at their VD control luncheon, Mrs. Cummins said.

Mrs. Cummins suggested that the program be worked out through the Orlando inter-racial committee, and that negro representatives be invited to attend succeeding meetings of the newly-launched VD control program.

Chattanooga Health Plan To Include White Group

Knoxville Tenn. Journal

CHATTANOOGA, July 15 (AP)—The city-county health department's venereal disease educational program, heretofore limited to Negro groups, soon will be expanded for presentation to labor and industrial groups as well, Robert P. Anderson of the U. S. Public Health Service told the Alhambra Shrine Club at a luncheon meeting yesterday. 7-17-44

Anderson, assigned by the federal government and the state to Chattanooga to supervise the program of lectures and motion pictures on the diseases, said it had netted "excellent" results among Negroes.

Rural County Used In Test For Negroes

Times—Roxboro, N.C.
6-26-44

Vance County Is Testing Ground For V-D Program In State

CHARLOTTE.—Can the problem of "VD"—veneral disease—be licked?

North Carolina, a pioneer State in "VD" control, thinks it can.

Medically, venereal disease no longer is a problem. With new drugs and new technique, once unmentionable "social diseases" often can be cured in rapid treatment centers within hours and days instead of the months and years required before.

North Carolina views these as the real problems:

How can the cases be reached, poverty, ignorance, fear and prudery being what they are? Just what plan will do for syphilis what informed public opinion has done for such diseases as tuberculosis and smallpox?

In search of the answers is the VD Educational Institute in Raleigh, a unique laboratory or idea factory, where experts are at work, Control methods suggested and applied continuously are being wedded out and study steadily is advanced.

World War II has brought before the institute a shocking picture. Selective Service physical examinations for the first two million men drafted showed an average of 47.7 in every 1,000 were syphilitic. Averages in some States rank as high as 160 in 1,000. 6-26-44

The armed forces, Federal and State governments and many municipalities have stepped up efforts to beat "VD." But unlike many other agencies, the institute is not attempting a medical campaign. Instead, it aims to replace public ignorance and indifference with understanding and enlightenment.

The VD Education Institute resulted from the establishment in 1927 of a $7,000,000 memorial trust fund by the family of the late Smith Reynolds, tobacco heir. Estate income was to be used by the State for a long-range "VD" control program. United States Public Health Service and North Carolina State funds also go into operation of the institute, directed by Capus Waynick, a former newspaper publisher.

An aid to the program has been the success of the United States Public Health Service's nationwide campaign to teach the public about syphilis and gonorrhea.

In the institute's laboratory, artists, writers and specialists in VD and sex education create material which will give the average person definite impressions. The effectiveness of this material is tested and the results are made available to any agency. 6-26-44

Waynick says he believes there is a growing demand among public school educators for "real" sex education, which he considers to be the ultimate weapon against social diseases. The institute now is preparing a high school textbook on the subject.

Being mass produced are illustrated posters, booklets, pamphlets and other material including slides and strip film sequence. Movies, typed for variable audience appeal, also are planned.

Tons of material are kept by the institute as exhibits of what has not worked in the past.

Army posts have ordered thousands of the institute's posters. Much material also is translated and sent into Latin American and other neighboring countries. 6-26-44

Rural Vance County in North Carolina now is being used as a laboratory to answer the question of how best to reach Negroes. Careful not to create the impression that it links "VD" with morality the institue has used the Negro churches extensively, winning the confidence of the ministers and organizing committees to distribute posters and pamphlets.

The institute says the church reaches far into the backwoods communities and has the trust of the people. The ministers who preach on the subject after becoming convinced of the value of "VD" control have done much to improve conditions. Also important have been Vance County High School anti-"VD" programs.

Waynick hopes that the Vance County campaign will develop much data upon which a technique may be based to be used on a South-wide basis.

Negro Venereal Health Center Is Opened Here

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
7-17-44

Resulting from a drive begun two years ago by Atlanta Negro leaders and the City Health Department, the new Westside Health Center, all-Negro venereal disease treatment clinic, first of its kind in the state, was opened Sunday at 186 Sunset Avenue, Northwest.

Approximately $16,900 has been spent in making the center ready we begin treatment, thus alleviating the crowded conditions in many of the city's clinics.

Dr. James F. Hackney, commissioner of public health, attended the dedication at the old wooden-structure Breitenbucher home and termed the center "the beginning of a new era for public health in Atlanta." 7-17-44

Backing the City Health Department in the establishment of the clinic were members of the Atlanta Urban League, who sought "to turn its eyes to the ravaging diseases among its people," and to "combat the germs, that attack every race of mankind."

Negro Personnel

Personnel of the Westside Health Center is entirely Negro because the Urban League believed "that Negroes should be able to understand more thoroughly the diseases among themselves." Formerly, most of the Negro venereal disease patients in Atlanta were treated at the Health Department's Hunter Street location.

Sharing in the new venture in health improvement, Dr. Hackney said, are the Georgia and United States Departments of Public Health.

Federal Funds Granted

The $16,900 given the city through the Federal Works Agency was a part of the public health money which the Federal Government is distriuting through the Lanham Act. The City of Atlanta has set aside $20,000 and the Federal Government $9,000 for operating costs, Dr. Hackney said. Directing the activities at the center is Dr. W. A. Mason, venereal disease expert loaned for three months by the United States Public Health Service.

The Public Buildings Administration let the contract for the building and equipment.